FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1848. [NO. 1596.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY U. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale.—A good four horse WAGON. Apply to JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 27 2w

Carthage Male and Female Institute.—The Spring Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1848. Terms as usual.
A. C. McNEILL, Principal.
Carthage, Dec. 18, 1847. 94-3w

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons, and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 10th day of February, 1848, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, the following **VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**, viz:

2 half acre Lots in Campbellton.
Wharf at the River.
Store on Person street, occupied by D. Johnson.
Brick Store, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, occupied by H. L. Myrover.
Brick Store, Hay st., occupied by D. McGill.
Wooden Building, Hay street, occupied by J. A. Bakey.
3 Warehouses on Bass street.
Store occupied by Hall & Hall.
Dwelling north of the above.
Small Dwelling north of the above.
1 Lot—Cotton Warehouse.
1 Tract of Land, DeKay place.
1 do. do. on Dark Branch, 140 acres.

Ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court of Equity.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.
Dec. 27, 1847. 95-ts

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 11th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, upon a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to wit:—

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, (North side.)
500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River.
2500 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek.

Formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Dec. 21, 1847. 95ts

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Lee's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough.
YOUNG ALLEN.
Anson county, Dec 21, 1847. 95-3m

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of my Negro Fellow CALVIN, either to me or in Marlboro' Jail.

Calvin is some 23 years old, six feet one or two inches high, yellow complexion, with a sprightly intelligent countenance, and having been raised by Mr. George Dudley, residing on Three Creek, Marlboro' Dist. S. C., he is probably lurking in that neighborhood, or may be making his way North. LIGHT TOWNSEND.
Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 25, 1847. 95-1m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1847.

William Powell, Bethune B. McKenzie, Daniel B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, *against* Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Charles Zimmerman and wife Hannah.

ORIGINAL BILL, praying that the Defendants may be decreed by this Honorable Court to make to the Plaintiffs a legal title to such interest as they may be entitled to have in a certain lot of Land, together with the improvements thereon, in the town of Rockingham, and to surrender to the said Plaintiffs the possession of the said lot of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants, Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Chas. Zimmerman and wife Hannah, are residents of the State of South Carolina and not of the State of North Carolina: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the Plaintiffs, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Bill will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

Issued the 15th day of December, A. D. 1847.
J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.
[Pr adv. $4 20] 95-6w

Large Sale of DRY GOODS,
AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers being desirous of changing their business, will sell their STOCK OF GOODS, in the Store South East corner of Market Square, all of which are new. Sale to commence on Monday the 18th of January, 1848.
G. & H. McMILLAN.
Dec. 27, 1847. 92-2w

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to come forward on or before the first of February, and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1847. 95tIF

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement. And those indebted will please call and settle; especially those living in the country.
Dec. 24, 1847. 95tf

GRAND SCHEMES!!
For January, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$40,000,
200 Prizes of 500 Dollars!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 5, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 15, 1848.
CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 2,243, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 3 of 1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$30,000! $12,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 7, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 22, 1848.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,780, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificate of Packages of 22 Wholes, $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves, 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, 27 50

MOST SPLENDID YET!
$40,000! $30,000!
$20,000! $10,000!
75 Prizes of $1 000!—200 ditto of $500.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 9, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 29, 1848.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

☞ 1 Splendid Prize of $40,000
☞ 1 " " " 30,000
☞ 1 " " " 20,000
☞ 1 " " " 10,000

1 Prize of $6,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,243, 3 Prizes of 1,750, 75 of 1,000, 200 (being the lowest 3 Nos.) of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes $200 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves 100 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters 50 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94-tdpd

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first day of January; the second session on the first of July.

Terms of Tuition—Payable in advance.

For the Classics,	$20
For common English branches,	15
For English including the higher branches of Mathematics, the same as the Classics.	
For Modern Languages,	10
For Book-keeping,	8
For Juvenile Studies—Reading, Writing and Spelling,	12
For any additional studies, an extra charge of	3
For Military Tactics, no charge.	

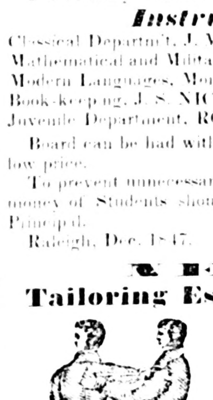
Instructers.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military do., S. M. PRESTON.
Modern Languages, Monsieur BRADY.
Book-keeping, J. S. NICHOLS.
Juvenile Department, ROBT WHITEHURST.

Board can be had with the Principal at a very low price.

To prevent unnecessary expenses, the pocket-money of Students should be deposited with the Principal.
Raleigh, Dec. 1847. 93-6t

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.
HUGH GRAHAM.
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**
New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.
W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of
Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine,) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE—sold to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.
2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddill and Hooper.
1 Lot on Franklin street.
2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.
1 vacant Lot near the Jail.
1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.
250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.
6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.
3½ acres of Land joining the same.
54 acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.
109 acres, valuable for fire wood, joining Eccles.
146 acres do do, joining ditto.
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold, on Tuesday the 4th of January, at the Market House in this place, that large and commodious DWELLING, with convenient out houses, on Person street, occupied by Mr. E. Fuller, and known as the late residence of Mrs. Ann McKay, dec'd. This is one of the most pleasant and commodious houses in the place, possessing the advantage of contiguity to business. The lot contains about 2 acres.

Also, the vacant Lot adjoining, fronting on Person street about 80 feet, and running back about 350 feet to the street. This is a beautiful building lot.

Also, a comfortable Dwelling, with all convenient outhouses, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. Hartman.

Any of the above property will be shown by application to Mr. Fuller.

Also, at the same time and place, two likely young NEGRO MEN; sold for no fault.

A credit of six months will be given. Notes with approved security will be required before the titles are made. Sale positive and without reserve.
W. McL. McKAY,
Ex'r of Ann McKay, dec'd.
Dec. 18, 1847. 94ts

SALISBURY FACTORY
FOR SALE.

UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the *Salisbury Manufacturing Company,* I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 25th of January, 1848, at the Court House in Salisbury, on a credit of six months, the SALISBURY FACTORY entire, containing about 2500 Spindles, 70 or 80 Looms, with all the necessary preparatory machinery, a superior Fifty Horse Power Engine, Dwellings for the operatives, &c. Also, one NEGRO MAN about 45 years of age, the engineer.
MATTHIAS BOGER, President.
Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1847. 94-ts

FRUIT TREES.

THE proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries have now on hand, and ready for sale, at their Nurseries, 15 miles N. W. of Pittsborough, in Chatham County, a splendid assortment of APPLE AND PEACH TREES, Selected with great care from the best collections in the United States. Also some of the finest Cherry Trees, with a few Pear, Plumb, Nectarine and Apricot Trees. Also the splendid Strawberry, the Hovey's seedling.

Orders will be strictly attended to, and Trees delivered where five hundred or more are wanted at one place. Orders should be sent very soon, that the Trees may be delivered in good time for planting.
J. & T. LINDLEY.
Dec. 16. 94-3w

Manufacturers' Articles.

600 DOZEN Power Loom Pickers,
150 sides Belt Leather,
100 do Picker do,
50 dozen Lace do,
50 do Roller do, Calf & Sheep,
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins,
60 casks Potato STARCH,
50 dozen Shuttles, (assorted,)
45 lbs. Russia Isinglass, (genuine,)
10,000 Glass STEPS,
400 gross Steel Nails,
8 casks Emery, (assorted,

Together with other articles used in Cotton and Woollen Factories. Orders received for Cotton and Worsted Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Bobbins, for Stretchers, Speeders, Twisters, Danforth, Thrustle, &c. &c.

Agent for A. Meneely's Bells, of any size, for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.

Also, Manufacturer's Machine Cards, of superior quality.
JOHN H. HASKELL, Eutaw st.
Baltimore.
Dec. 13, 1847. 94-6w

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

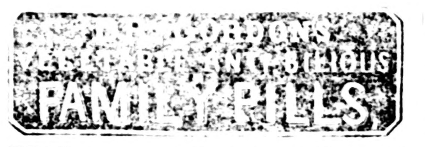
NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages, 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.
Jan'y 1847. 50-eow1y



FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-eow1y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

James Brown and wife and others, *vs.* Marmaduke Powell, Administrator of Dorothy Robbins, *et al.*
Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, Defendants in said Petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, to personally appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1847.
THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 94-6w

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, from two to three hundred well cured HIDES, a fair portion of which are suitable for Sole or Harness Leather. The price will be low for Cash.
THOMAS C. BLAKE.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94-5w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, near the Grey's Creek Church, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., 750 acres of LAND, late the property of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Superior Court of Law, I shall expose to sale, at the late residence of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, on Monday the 10th of January, 1848, certain SLAVES belonging to the said Estate, for the purpose of effecting a division. Terms at Sale.
DUNCAN G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Cumberland Co., Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 400 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

A Severe Reproof.—The New York Tribune mentions an incident as occurring in the Circuit Court on Wednesday, in which a man, summoned as a juror, was severely reproved by the Court for making frivolous objections or excuses in reference to performing jury duty. Judge Hiram Gray presided, and the juror having exhausted almost every subterfuge, the judge called him up in open Court, and thus addressed him:

"You have several times, yesterday and to-day, asked the Court to excuse you from serving on the jury, and have as often rendered a different excuse. I have finally concluded to comply with your request, but not on any of the grounds you stated. You first said you were sick, which I was satisfied was untrue. You next said you were considerably deaf, but you heard my first whisper which appeared to favor your application, and I knew that that excuse was false. On the next application you said your wife was sick—of that I cannot consent to inquire here. Now, I shall excuse you from any further attendance here, not on any grounds assigned by you, but for reasons of my own. A man who will so dishonor himself and violate all the obligations he owes to society is unfit to be entrusted with the decision of disputed rights between his fellow-citizens, and I dismiss you as utterly unworthy of a seat with your fellow-jurors."

The juror attempted to explain, but the judge peremptorily ordered him to leave the Court.

An Unfortunate Couple.—A French paper states that M. and Madam Masson have been married about fifteen years; but during this time they have not seen or spoken to each other except through iron bars. On their wedding day the husband was abruptly torn from the enjoyment of the honeymoon by two gens d'arms employed to arrest him for theft. He was carried to Ambert and condemned to 5 years imprisonment. At the expiration of his punishment, he returned to his home hoping to find his wife there. But he learned that after having patiently awaited him for five years, his partner had been arrested the night before, and put into prison at Montbrisen on accusation of theft. Condemned to two years imprisonment for the theft imputed to her, Frances Masson at the expiration of her term hastened home thinking to find her husband. But they were no more to see each other free in this world. Masson was suffering at Riom under another condemnation of theft. Liberated in the course of November, 1841, Masson did not take the trouble to go home, as he learned on the way that his wife had been condemned on the 16th of the preceding October by the correctional tribunal of Montbrison to five years imprisonment for theft, and he went to seek consolation in another country. After five years absence, he was travelling at the end of 1846 towards his native country to see his wife, whose liberation was approaching, when passing through Lyons he was arrested because he thought proper to bring his wife a present without opening his purse. He was condemned for this act to seventeen months imprisonment. His wife, liberated on the 30th of November 1846, not finding her husband at the rendezvous he had appointed, and being impatient at waiting so long for him, committed a new crime for which the tribunal of Montbrison in its audience of the 16th of last month condemned her to six months imprisonment. The period of her liberation corresponds with that of her husband.

An Important Fact.—One of the best business men in New York, who made himself rich by liberally advertising in papers of large circulation in that city, in writing to a friend and alluding to the real cause of his success while others have only made a living, and in many instances failed entirely, says, "the time is not far distant when the merchant whose rent costs him more than his advertising, will be universally regarded as one who don't understand his business, and will not long have any business to understand."

Facts for the People.—A man's temperature is generally about 98 Fahrenheit. A scientific friend observes, to increase his temperature, all that is necessary is to pull his nose.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.

In the House of Representatives on the 22d ult., Mr. Clingman delivered a Speech on the Wilmot Proviso, and its application to territory, acquired or to be acquired, and on Slavery, Abolition, &c. We regret that the very great length of the Speech precludes its publication entire; but we annex a few extracts. Correspondents of the Northern and Southern papers inform us "that it commanded the earnest attention of the House and a large audience"; that Mr. C. "spoke with fluency and ability," that "the speech excited much attention, and will produce some effect," &c.

Mr. C. commenced as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN: When, the other day, in debate, gentlemen of the other side of the House spoke of a black cloud overhanging the country, and of there being danger from abolitionism to the South, it was impossible to mistake their meaning. As I did not then regard such remarks as in order, I allowed them to pass without reply. We have now, however, the subject fairly before us. The President says in his message now under consideration that we must have territory from Mexico; and his friends on this floor from the North insist that this territory shall be appropriated to the use of the free States exclusively. This presents a great question—a question which has been discussed for twelve months over the whole country, and which must be met by this House. If that question be debated in good temper, no evil can result to the country from the discussion. I therefore avail myself of this the first fair opportunity for the expression of my views in relation to the whole subject.

It is known, sir, that on a former occasion I differed with a majority of the Southern members of this House upon a question indirectly having some relation to the subject of slavery. I voted against the rule excluding abolition petitions, not only because I regarded that rule as an infringement of the right of petition, but because I was well aware that most of the citizens of the Northern States viewed it in that light; and I was not willing to do violence to the feelings of a large portion of the Union for the mere purpose of preserving a rule that was of no practical advantage in itself. I voted against the rule because I saw that by its continuance we obliged the friends of the constitution and of the South to fight the abolitionists at home, upon the weakest of all the issues that could be presented, so that we were losing ground, and the abolitionists gaining thereby. I saw clearly that by this means these disorganizers had acquired a great show of strength by blending with themselves the friends of the right of petition. They were thus, too, promoting the object they had in view, of getting up excitement and producing ill feeling between the North and the South. I saw, too, that our seeking this new defence implied that the constitution and laws of our forefathers were insufficient barriers for our protection, and that this seeming confession of weakness and fear on our part had encouraged our adversaries, and stimulated them to fresh attacks. For these and other reasons which have heretofore been stated, I opposed that rule, and I now recur to it merely to say that subsequent experience has given me additional reason to be satisfied with my course.

That obstacle has been removed, and we are now thrown back to our old position, the original ground of defence occupied by us in the morning of our government, when the sun of the constitution, just risen, shed its freshest and purest light over the Union. Thirteen States, till then independent, sovereign, and equal, had united to form a government for their common benefit. It was their avowed purpose to create such a system as would confer equal advantages on each State and its citizens. If, in the formation of that government, any inequality was produced, which is not admitted, that injustice was not the object of the makers, and not intended by them. It was their plain purpose not only to give each of the States and its citizens equal advantages throughout the Union and its territories, but out of abundance of caution they provided that every citizen of the U. States should in each State be entitled to all the privileges of a citizen of that State; each State and its citizens might claim a fair share not only of all that the Government had in possession, but of all it had a prospect of acquiring. Not only was each State entitled to the equal protection of such armies and fleets as the Government then held, but should new armies be raised or other ships be built in aftertimes, they were to stand on the same footing. Whatever the Government might acquire, simply because it was the Government of the *United States,* it would hold in trust for the use of all the States. For example, when afterwards the lower Mississippi river was acquired from France, all the States were equally entitled to the benefits of its navigation. Had Congress excluded the citizens of any State from its use, it might have been said to them: You have no right to complain of this; all the rivers within the limits of the United States to which you became a party are still open to you. There are the Hudson, the Potomac, the Ohio, and others; we do not exclude you from them; as to this lower Mississippi, you never had any right to its use, and have no grounds to complain of the exclusion. Such an act and such reasoning would have been at war with the spirit and against the plain intent of the constitution. This view, that all the States and their citizens were equally entitled to the advantages of the Government, both in possession and in prospect, is so obvious that I need not dwell on it.

It has been contended, however, that the constitution intended to limit slavery to the States where it then existed, and to exclude it from the Territories of the United States. Of the thirteen States which created the constitution, twelve were then slaveholding; Massachusetts alone having, during the war of the Revolution, abolished slavery. The supposition that the States would exclude from *all the Territories of the United States* an institution which prevailed so generally among them, seems improbable in itself, and those who maintained it may well be required to furnish the evidence. There is not, sir, in the whole constitution any one clause which, either directly or indirectly, favors the idea that slavery was to be limited to the States where it then existed, or to be excluded from any part of the United States. The idea of identifying slavery with territory seems never to have entered the minds of the framers of the constitution. There is, however, Mr. Chairman, another limitation of slavery of a different character, to which I will beg leave to call the attention of the House. The constitution provides that Congress may, in its discretion, after the year 1808, prohibit the importation of slaves into the United States. The circumstances under which this provision was adopted may properly be brought to mind. It is well known that in the Convention which framed the constitution there was great difficulty upon the subject of allowing slaves to be represented. After, however, it had been settled by repeated votes of the Convention that three-fifths of the slaves should be counted in apportioning representation among the States, Luther Martin, of Maryland, the subject of the regulation of trade being under consideration, said that, as three-fifths of the slaves were to be counted in representation, that circumstance might operate as an inducement to the importation of such persons, and he moved to give Congress the power to prohibit or tax the importation of slaves. This motion met strenuous opposition from the members of the Convention from South Carolina and Georgia. They were supported in their opposition by the members from Connecticut and Massachusetts, who insisted that every State should be allowed to import what it pleased; that the morality or wisdom of slavery belonged to the States alone; that it was a political matter, which should be left to them; while, on the other hand, the members from Virginia and Pennsylvania were with Martin in favor of giving the power of exclusion. The debate was long and excited. There was also much difficulty on the subject of giving the power to regulate trade by navigation acts. It was contended that the principal inducement which the North had to form the Union was the benefit which they expected to derive from the exercise of this power; while the Southern members insisted that a vote of two-thirds in Congress should be necessary to give validity to navigation acts; which would, in effect, have rendered the power nugatory. In the midst of these difficulties, which seemed likely to render the attempt to form a common Government abortive, Gouverneur Morris, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the subject of the importation of slaves and that of a tax on exports and navigation acts should all be committed, so as to form a bargain between the Northern and Southern States. The report from the committee provided that the importation might be prohibited after the year 1800; but, on the motion of Gen. Pinckney, the time was extended till 1808; the members from New England voting with Maryland and the three Southern States, while Virginia, who was said to have then more slaves than she needed, voted against the amendment, with New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. In this form it was ultimately adopted, as a consideration for the power given the Government to pass navigation acts and regulate trade. It would be out of place here to inquire which section has gained most by the bargain—whether the North has been more benefited by our tariff laws than the South by the importation of slaves.

My purpose is to call the attention of the House to the nature of the limitation of slavery established by the constitution. It not only preserved the institution as it then existed, and provided for the representation of the slaves, but it allowed their numbers to be indefinitely increased for the next twenty years by importations; after which it was to cease, if Congress saw fit. But there was no power to exclude free persons. The constitution of the United States, therefore, was obviously made to govern all those who were then in the country, whether freemen or slaves, and their descendants—all free persons who might come into the country in all time, and also all slaves which might be imported up to the year 1808. The partnership or compact of Government embraced all of these. It permitted an indefinite increase of free persons, but limited the number of slaves. That limitation was most clearly of the number of slaves, not of the territory they might occupy. The framers of the constitution seem to have entertained, with respect to liberty and slavery, the old-fashioned notions—such notions, I mean, as prevailed among the civilians and common lawyers of the world; among political and philosophical writers and mankind generally—that is, that liberty was a personal right, and not one annexed to land or territory. They supposed that they were promoting the cause of liberty by limiting the number of persons who might become slaves, and thereby preventing an indefinite extension of slavery. But, the number of slaves being limited and fixed, it did not seem to them to be a matter of moment to confine their residence to particular portions of territory. They seem to have had no conception of the fashionable phrase of our day, *area of slavery,* which must not be extended.

What ought the Government to do? The territories being the common property of the United States, it is the duty of Congress to dispose of them, as far as practicable, for the use and benefit of all the States. If the Government, either directly or indirectly, should by its action intentionally so dispose of the territories as to confer greater advantages on some of the States than on others, then it would be guilty of a breach of the high trust confided to it. Should it declare in advance that it would exclude any of the States and their citizens from *all the territories* of the Union, this would be as gross a violation of the constitution as it could commit. Being the Government of the *United States,* whatever it has, it must hold and administer for the benefit of all the parties to the constitution. One half of the States have slaves, the other half have none. Should Congress establish slavery in all the territories, and should that circumstance render them less desirable to the citizens of the free States, and thereby prevent their going into and occupying them, such a disposition, giving greater advantages to the people of one section than to those of the other, would be unjust and unconstitutional. On the other hand, should Congress exclude slavery from all the territories of the Union, so as to prevent the citizens of the slave States from occupying them, such a measure would be at war with the *spirit of the constitution.*

To enable the Government, therefore, so to dispose of the territories as to promote the common benefit, and thereby carry out the plain intention of the constitution, it obviously becomes necessary and proper for it to divide them, so as to permit one section to be exclusively occupied by freemen, and the other by those who may hold slaves. By such a course only can it promote the general benefit of the whole Union, for which it was created.

The practice of the Government heretofore has been substantially in accordance with these principles. At the formation of the constitution, though twelve of the thirteen States held slaves, it was well understood that the more northern ones, having very few, and being without any inducement to retain them, would soon be relieved entirely of slavery. The Government, therefore, left to be occupied by slaveholders all that portion of its territories out of which has since been created the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, and provided that the country north of the Ohio river should be exclusively occupied by freemen. Its subsequent policy has been consistent. The compromise, at the time Missouri was admitted into the Union, was right in principle, though it may have been liable to objection, because it gave the free States more than three-fourths of the territory which the Government then held. The subsequent acquisitions of Florida and Texas have tended to remedy this inconvenience.

I do not, however, Mr. Chairman, admit for one moment the doctrine advanced in some quarters, that the Government ought to acquire territory to strengthen either the free or the slave States as against the other section. Being the Government of the *United States,* it is not justified in using its powers for the advancement of some of the States at the expense of the others. If, independently of these considerations, there are substantial national reasons for the acquisition of territory, it may be acquired. Should it be on our northern frontier, then, on account of its contiguity to the free States, cold climate, and for other reasons which need not now be given, it should be made free territory. Should it be on our southern border, it ought to be open to the citizens of the slave States, who, by reason of the contiguity, similarity of climate, &c., would most conveniently occupy it, and it ought to tolerate slavery. Should it be on our western border, fairness would seem to require its division with reference to the considerations above stated.

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If slavery should be permitted to exist there, [in the territories,] since the act of Congress forbids the importation of slaves after the year 1808 from any other country, none could be carried there except those that were taken from some of the United States. But those slaves are already counted and represented. It is obvious, therefore, that, by transferring part of the slaves from the old States to the new, you would not increase their numbers. Being represented only in this House—

the Senate, as all know, rests on a different basis—you would in nowise increase the slave representation by the addition of new slave States.—Whatever was added to their population by emigration from the old States, would to the same extent weaken the latter.

This view of the case is so obvious that, when I hear persons speaking of the "increase of slavery" and "strengthening the slave-power," they must pardon me for questioning their sincerity.—Nor can any one entertain serious apprehensions that the slave States will overpower the free, and control the action of the Government. The free States are in the ascendency in all the branches of the Government, and their majority of more than fifty votes on this floor and in the electoral colleges is greater than they ever had in former times. This excess must be increased too hereafter—nine-tenths of the territory in the northwest being intended to be carved into free States, and being more than can be filled up for centuries to come, and those States increasing as they do faster in population than the slave States. This circumstance is sometimes referred to as evidence that the continuance of slavery is injurious to us as a nation. It may be remembered, however, that the view derived from the decennial census is well calculated to deceive. More than one hundred thousand foreigners annually arrive in the United States, who settle down almost entirely in the free States. Those who emigrate from the old Northern States almost all go to the new free States, while, on the other hand, a very large portion of the emigration of the old Southern States goes into the free States of the Northwest. This, as I have observed myself, is eminently true of the North Carolina emigrants; and I may add, too, but for this emigration, population would increase in that State as fast as it could in any country, there being an abundant supply of the necessaries of life among the entire population. Nor does the condition of the negro population retard its increase. The opinions of Malthus and other writers, that slavery is unfavorable to an increase of population, are probably founded on observations of such as live in cities and are used as domestics. Appian's authority is decisive as to the rapid multiplication of slaves employed in the agricultural districts of the Roman empire. This accords with our experience in the United States. The physical wants of the slave are sure of being provided for, because he can never be owned by a pauper. It is due to truth, too, to state that the negro race in the Southern States, when considered with reference to their physical comforts, industry, and moral qualities, are in advance of the same race either in Africa or in the Northern States. I am ready to admit, sir, that the Southern States would be more prosperous, as a whole, if filled up with such a population as the freemen of this Union. The white race being superior to the black, of course a country filled with the former is more vigorous and prosperous than one filled with a mixed race. That, however, is not the question to be settled. The abolitionist must show that these very negroes, if set free, would be more productive as laborers and more manageable as citizens, than they now are. Before they can accomplish this, they must, however, account in some satisfactory manner for their inferior condition, not only in Africa, but where they have been liberated in the West Indies, and in the Northern States. As we have the negro race in the country, and cannot get rid of them, the true question is, whether they can be better disposed of in any other mode. Whatever evils may be attendant on the condition of slavery, will be rather aggravated by crowding them together on a few States.

Again, sir, popular appeals are made from time to time, by abolitionists and others, to arouse the prejudices of the North against the competition of slave labor. These men ought to know that liberating the slaves would produce the very evil they complain of. The free blacks of the North, not to speak of the Irish and other emigrants, have done much more to reduce the wages of labor at the North than the slaves, occupied as they are chiefly in the cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco fields of the South.

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The prospect now, Mr. Chairman, that territory may be acquired, and the chance of getting up a general issue on these questions, has opened a wide field for political excitement. An extraordinary effort is being made in certain quarters to create strong sectional feeling. They declaim against the extension of slavery, though they well know that if new territory should be opened to slaves, as none could reach it except from the present slave States, the numbers of such persons in the Union could not be increased. They complain vehemently of the slave representation, and say it shall not be increased; yet they well know that the whole slave population is already counted and represented both in this House and in the electoral colleges, and that no addition would be made to that representation by simply dividing the population. They denounce, too, the "slave power," and say that the South is seeking to control the Government, though they well know that the free States have the ascendency in both Houses and a large majority in the electoral colleges; and that under the arrangements made nine tenths at least of the territory of the United States will be, as it comes into the Union, carved into free States. They talk much of the evils of slavery, yet they know that if the number of slaves be not increased, the disadvantages attending the system are rather diminished than increased by diffusing it over a larger surface. These various objections, being obviously mere pretexts, would not of themselves make sufficient impression on the public mind at the North to produce much excitement. But a great appeal is made to the prejudices of the ignorant. They are told that a slaveholder has three votes for every five slaves; forgetting, however, that all the free negroes are counted, and that, therefore, white men, in most of the Northern States where negroes are not allowed to vote, have, upon this principle, five votes to the Southern man's three; and those of them who clamor for emancipation should remember that, if all the Southern slaves were liberated, the South would be a gainer of two-fifths in strength, and still none of the negroes would be permitted to vote, the constitution leaving that matter altogether to the States, and nearly all of them in the Union excluding free negroes from voting. To excite the public mind, too, demagogues talk about the rights of free labor and the degradation of slave labor, and say that its competition must not be suffered. They do not pretend that a freeman cannot work as much because he knows that there are slaves at work somewhere else, and they should certainly know that the competition of slave labor, as it is now employed, is much less injurious to the North than it would be if those slaves were liberated. They have even now much stronger inducements to seek the expulsion of the free blacks and the exclusion of the Irish and other foreigners, the influx of whom diminishes wages. They are striving, too, to excite the prejudices of the envious and mean against the exclusive privileges of slaveholders. I mean, sir, that class of persons—I hope a small one—which is sometimes arrayed against land owners, and occasionally clamor for agrarian laws and divisions of property. They denounce Southern men as man-stealers, slave-dealers, &c., not choosing to remember that almost all the slaves of the South were originally bought of Northern ship-owners, who brought them to the United States, and sold them to us. They should know that they are under just as great obligations to return to us the purchase-money which our ancestors paid them, as we are under to give up the slaves. The present generation is no more responsible for slavery than it is for the existence of swamps and pine barrens. I use the words of Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, a name which deserves to be remembered wherever intellect and worth have fame.

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That great disadvantages would result, Mr. Chairman, from the destruction of the constitution, I am the last man to doubt. The evils of such a catastrophe are so great that I could not conceal them if I would, and I would not conceal them if I could. But, sir, it may well be questioned whether the calamities which it would bring would fall more heavily on us than upon others. Though the slave States are not equal to the free in population and wealth, yet the strength they have is amply sufficient for purposes of defence, either as against the North or against foreign nations. In fact, I might say with truth that the smallest republican States that have ever existed in the world, as long as they were actuated by a determined spirit, have successfully resisted invasion. Not only is the population of the South and its extent of territory amply sufficient for present purposes, but its chance of extending its dominions would be better than that of the free States, since we have on our Southern border a feeble neighbor, while Great Britain would most probably be able to protect her colonies on the northern border of the Union. Though we have little of commercial and manufacturing wealth, yet the tariff and navigation laws which we should establish, by excluding the competition of the North, would soon give us both. This and the aversion to going into what would then be a foreign, most probably a hostile country, would keep our population at home. And since the States south of the Ohio river, on both sides of the Mississippi, are quite strong enough to hold that territory, it might well be doubted if the new States on its upper waters would not find powerful inducements to unite their political with their commercial interest. But we are denounced for our bad morals, and sneered at for our weakness, from time to time. A recent publication says, "traitors to freedom at heart, as the slave interest ever was," &c. We shall be content to exhibit to the world such morals as those of John Marshall, William Gaston, and a thousand others that I might name; such devotion to freedom as Henry, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Davy, and Rutledge exhibited; with as much courage to defend it as Washington and the old thirteen slave States did in their day—such as our citizens showed since in the defence of Baltimore and New Orleans, and such as has been exhibited on the battle-fields of Mexico by the regiments from Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and South Carolina. As I have had occasion to speak unkindly of some of her sons, you will pardon me, sir, for adding that an intimate acquaintance with her citizens enables me to say that there are none elsewhere more generous, liberal, frank, and brave. And the late Col. Butler—I knew him well—when he died, left nowhere a nobler soldier to defend the flag of his country.

What, Mr. Chairman, is to be the result of these attempts on the part of the North? I do not allude to interference with slavery, as it exists in the States and Territories. No sane man imagines for a moment that any action of Congress could have any other effect, except to liberate such fugitive slaves as might escape over the lines after a dissolution of the Union. But, sir, what is to be the effect of this action, if carried out, in relation to territory to be hereafter acquired? I do not pretend that any section of the Union can insist fairly that territory should be acquired for her benefit. We are doubtless all bound in good faith to adhere to the Constitution and Union with such boundaries as it had when we became parties to it. But I do say that, if the Government should acquire territory, it takes it under the constitution, for the benefit of all; and a decree that any section or its citizens shall be excluded from *all* such territory, would be as great a violation of the constitution as the Government could possibly commit. Such is substantially this proposed exclusion of slavery from *all territories hereafter to be acquired.* Will the slave States acquiesce in this state of things; or would they suppose that a Government which was capable of this wrong would stop short of inflicting any other wrong? Would they ever acquiesce in this radical change of the constitution—a change the leading object and effect of which would be to degrade them from their present position of equality?

Rufus King, of Massachusetts, said, in the debates of the Convention, when the subject of slave representation was under consideration, in allusion to the position of the Southern States: "If they threaten to separate now, in case injury shall be done them, will their threats be less urgent or effectual when force shall back their demands? Even in the intervening period, there will be no point of time at which they will not be able to say, Do us justice or we will separate." What will they do in this emergency? It is a most unseasonable time for you to expect us to acquiesce in such a degree of political and social degradation, now, when some of the best blood of the South has been poured out like water on that territory. I will not, sir, undertake to tell you what they will do, because I have not been commissioned by them to announce their purposes, and I would not wish to be the first to anticipate such intelligence to your ears. You, Mr Chairman, can judge of this as well as I. You remember, when Great Britain claimed theoretically supremacy over the colonies, what those thirteen *slave-holding* colonies did. Do you suppose that the enjoyment of liberty for more than sixty years has rendered us indifferent to its sweets; or, if you please, that domination for that period over our slaves has made us willing to change places with them? Though I will not attempt to tell you what the Southern States will do, yet, sir, it is my privilege, as a republican and a freeman, to disclose frankly my own purpose.

I am for maintaining our present constitution of government as long as any acts of human exertion can uphold it. Whatever of courage and patriotism induces the hardy mountaineer of Switzerland or Circassia to struggle for ages against the sword of the invader in defence of the snowy mountains which shelter him; whatever an Athenian felt due to liberty on the plain of Marathon, or the Spartan King owed to his country when he devoted himself to death at Thermopylae—this, and more than all this, I feel to be due from every American citizen to the constitution of this country. But when a great organic change is made in that constitution—a change which is to degrade those who have sent me to represent them here—then, sir, at whatever cost of feeling or personal hazard, I will stand by the white race of the South. Should we be forced away, we will control as we best can the inferior race which Providence has placed under our charge. We shall deal better by them than England does with her Irish or East India population. We may not find it safe to impart to them the highest degree of intellectual culture, even if they were capable of receiving it. Many of the Roman slaves were learned in physic and other sciences, but when it was proposed to distinguish the slaves by a peculiar dress, the sagacious Senate refused, fearing to thus teach them their great superiority of numbers. Nature has given our slaves a garb which distinguishes them from us, and places a barrier to social and political equality. Should they by these or other causes be driven to insurrections, we may be forced to destroy many of them, as Rome did in her servile wars. It is hardly possible that any contingency would render it necessary for the white race, in its own defence, to exterminate them, as the New Englanders did the Pequod and other Indian tribes, whom they found in their way on that territory. But, happen what may, we shall never be degraded to the level of such liberty and equality as prevails in Mexico, much less reduced to the condition of St. Domingo. The North, if she is not satisfied with the present constitution, may go in search of such a system as has never yet existed. She may go on with her *progressive democracy*, as Rome did after the days of the Gracchi; she may go on till she finds such equality as prevailed in France when Mirabeau was an orator and Robespierre a magistrate. Whether she will then find a Cæsar or Napoleon, or whether she will launch into some new Utopian fields of liberty, time only can disclose.

It would be vain, however, for us on either side to hope for such prosperity as we have hitherto enjoyed. If the stream of our national existence should be divided, each branch must roll a diminished volume, and would be able only to bear a lesser burden. Such a separation would be the saddest of all partings. We should feel that our way was lonely, like that of Hagar in the desert—desolate as the wanderings of our first parents, when crime had just begun. Like the exile of Bolingbroke, we should have the same revolution of the seasons, the same sun and moon, and azure vault and rolling planets above our heads, but not the same mind and the same feelings. The vast constitutional edifice reared by our ancestors, and which they fondly hoped would stand like those marvellous eastern pyramids, the monuments of forty centuries, would, like the fabled palace of Aladdin, have melted away in the mists of the morning. It would be difficult and most painful to realize our new situation. Our fleets and armies in other lands would find themselves suddenly divided into aliens, possibly enemies to each other. When the veteran Scott should chance to cross my path, am I, because he is a resident of a free State, to gaze on him only as I would on Wellington or Soult? If the gallant Worth should come in my way, shall I not take him by the hand as a *countryman*? If Taylor should go to the North will he be regarded as an alien? And those that stood under him at Buena Vista—are Lincoln and Hardin to be separated from Clay and McKee and Yell, by whose sides they lived and died in defence of the honor of a common country?

Great, however, as are the perils which beset us, we have powerful allies to resist them. After the adjustment of the painful difficulty in the days of nullification was known in France, Lafayette, the friend of America, who had looked on with intense anxiety, on the first public occasion gave as a sentiment the "Good sense of the American people which enabled them wisely to settle all domestic difficulties." We have abroad, among our people, a mass of strong, clear good sense, which, in times of trial and danger, has always sustained and controlled the action of the Government. We have a community of interest, which it would seem that no party madness could break up. We have, too, recollections of the past, which, to American feelings, are stronger even than calculations of interest. Our immediate ancestors, in the establishment of our independence and in the creation of this constitution, performed such deeds as the world never saw; and we have fresh in our minds the recollections of their common counsels, common sufferings, common struggles, and common triumphs. There are Adams and Jefferson in counsel together; there are Bunker Hill and Yorktown; there the blood of Warren, and Montgomery, and Pulaski, and De Kalb; the genius of Franklin and the great name of Washington; the daring of Paul Jones and Decatur on the broad blue water, and the dying words of Lawrence. These recollections of the mighty dead stand like giants of the olden time to defend *their constitution*. If with all these proud recollections of the past, and such anticipations for the future as *never* a nation had, we can destroy this bond of Union, then we shall deserve a position as low as it may otherwise be high.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE, DEC. 22.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

News Eight Days from the Capitol.

The British West India mail steamer Teviot arrived at Ship Island harbor on the 20th inst., in four days from Vera Cruz. By this arrival we have dates from the City of Mexico of the 14th of this month. The details of the news will be found not without interest.

Gen. Patterson had reached the City of Mexico, having left a garrison at Rio Frio, where a permanent depot is to be made.

The Mexican Congress had a quorum on Monday, the 6th of December, which is the latest date we have yet come across from Queretaro. The Star says many deputies were still absent, and six or eight others were expected to leave during the week, notwithstanding the critical state of affairs in which the republic is placed.—The correspondent of the Monitor thinks the new Congress will do no better than the present. Nothing of the least interest was done on Monday. The Government was occupied with the regulation of the army. A decree was about to be issued on the subject, contemplating the number of the standing army at twenty thousand men.

It will be seen by our correspondent's letter that there was some design entertained of sending a Mexican commissioner to Washington to solicit the appointment of commissioners to meet at Havana and arrange the terms of a treaty of peace. We are not yet prepared to say how authentic is this report.

Capt. James Madison Smith, of the 3d Infantry, died at Encero the morning of the 11th inst. Capt. Smith was appointed to the army from the State of Mississippi.

We have seen no mention made of the death of Gen. Herrera, although such intelligence was fully expected.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

MEXICO, Dec. 10, 1847.

Yesterday the train under the command of General Twiggs, left for Vera Cruz. This is the second train that has left here for the U. States since the occupation of the city by the American army, but it, unlike the first, goes down with the almost certainty of reaching the coast in safety; before all was doubt. The road was known to be beset by guerrillas, and many thought that at some favorable point the convoy would be attacked by the whole Mexican Army, supposed to be fifteen thousand strong; now it is known that there are bodies of our troops every few miles on the road, and that Gen. Butler with seven thousand men will meet the train somewhere in the neighborhood of Puebla. There are no Mexican troops known to be in the vicinity, and the few bands of robbers who may lurk in the villages and barrancas will not attack the train, protected as it is by a strong escort of artillery—that weapon so effective in the hands of Americans and so much dreaded by Mexicans. Gen. Twiggs, the commander of the train, is too well known as a fighting General for the greasers to wantonly attack him, unless, indeed, they were in overwhelming numbers, and the hope of plunder might be too great to resist; but I can prophecy, if not [illegible] would carry them so far that they would get more kicks than coppers.

Santa Anna has sent to Queretaro his report of the battles before this city, in which he is said to come down upon some of the officers, particularly Bravo, "with a sharp stick;" but this is nothing new. As usual he endeavors to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders and throw all the blame of failure upon his subordinates. I was assured yesterday by an intelligent Mexican, and one who from his position is doubtless correctly informed, that the Mexican Government had determined to send propositions to Washington for Commissioners to meet at Havana and arrange the terms of a treaty of peace, and that these propositions had actually gone down by a special courier, who accompanied the train which left yesterday.

Another paragraph in the Monitor of yesterday states that Gen. Paredes had had an interview with Father Jarauta, the notorious guerrilla chief at Tacanengo, and that they resolved upon calling in the aid and interposition of European Powers in the affairs of Mexico. From this it will appear that Paredes has not abandoned his favorite project of placing a foreign prince on the throne of Mexico; in fact, it is the prevailing opinion here that it was for this purpose he returned, notwithstanding his many protestations of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country. He is viewed with distrust by all parties and cannot command, among the native Mexicans, even a decent corporal's guard. He is backed, however, by many foreigners, among whom is one Juan de La Granja, formerly Spanish Consul at New York.

MEXICO, Dec. 13.

A discovery was made on Thursday in the Convent of San Domingo, in this city. Some of the troops who arrived with Gen. Patterson were quartered there, and turning over an old desk that was left in one of the rooms, found it contained some fifteen thousand dollars in silver and gold. This led to a further search, and in one of the cells a large quantity of clothing and ammunition was found, which was removed to the quartermaster's department.

There cannot be less than twelve thousand men on the road up here. Gen. Butler would be in Puebla yesterday with seven thousand men. The Ohio Regiment are encamped at Rio Frio, under Col. Irwin, together with one company of Illinois dragoons, under Capt. Little, numbering in all about six hundred men. This encampment is doubtless intended to be permanent, as the men were building themselves houses. The weather is said to be excessively cold there.

I enclose you an order from Gen. Scott, issued to day, of the most severe character, about the guerrilla parties, who are said to be gathering in considerable numbers through the country. There is absolutely no news from Queretaro. Congress does not meet, and there is a rumor in town that Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator there, but I cannot trace it to any reliable source.—Every thing here appears to favor the belief that a movement will be shortly made for the interior. What division of the army will take the lead, or who is to command it, I cannot say, but Madame Rumor points to the gallant Smith, the hero of Contreras, as the commander. Without doubt he would be an excellent man, but I do not see how he can be spared from his post here. His moderation, firmness and strict attention to business have endeared him to all the citizens, native and foreign, and they would feel his loss most keenly. *Nous verrons.*

Dec. 14.—Nothing new this morning. General Scott has issued another order, dividing the army into brigades, under the command of Gens. Smith and Cadwalader, and Col. Riley. C. C.

The following is Gen. Scott's order touching the guerrillas:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, Dec 12, 1847. }

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 372.

1. The highways of Mexico, used or about to be used by the American troops, being still infested in many parts by those atrocious bands called *guerrilleros* and *rancheros*, who under instructions from the late Mexican authorities, continue to violate every rule of warfare observed by civilized nations, it has become necessary, in order to insure vigor and uniformity in the pursuit of the evil, to announce to *all* the views and instructions of general headquarters on the subject.

2. Every American post established in Mexico, will daily push detachments or patrols as far as practicable, to disinfest the neighborhood, its roads and places of concealment.

3. *No quarters* will be given to known murderers or robbers, whether called guerrilleros or rancheros, and whether serving under Mexican commissions or not. They are equally pests to unguarded Mexicans, foreigners and small parties of Americans, and ought to be exterminated.

4. Offenders of the above character, accidentally falling into the hands of American troops, will be momentarily held as prisoners, that is, not put to death without due solemnity. Accordingly they will be reported to commanding officers, who will without delay, order a *Council of War* for the summary trial of the offenders upon the known laws of war applicable to such cases.

The following item is from the American of the 11th of December:

Serious Affray.—On Sunday evening the 12th instant, three men (1st and 2d Pennsylvanians,) were attacked by a mob of leperos in one of the streets in the west part of the city, and one of the party named Luke Floyd, so badly beaten that his death is expected. Some of the party escaped and procured a guard, who shot three of the Mexicans dead and wounded others.

From the N. O. Picayune, Dec. 23.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S TRAIN.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

JALAPA, Nov. 24, 1847.

I sent off an unfinished letter to you last night, and when interrupted by the information that a courier was on the point of starting, I was going on to speak of the intense feeling manifested by the most influential people in town in favor of Lieut. Alcalde, who, with Adjutant Garcia, is to be shot to-day, at noon, for a violation of their parole of honor.

The degrading confession, on the part of the most respectable Mexican citizens, that it is considered no disgrace, no crime for a Mexican officer to violate his parole of honor while an enforced prisoner of war, or even for him to join a band of cut throats while yet a prisoner, and lie in wait to kill those to whom he owes his life and freedom—to whom, in fact, his life belongs, is enough to excuse us from putting any faith in future in the promises of Mexican officers. It is time, too, to give these individuals a few salutary lessons in the school of honor, and to cause them to hold inviolate the almost only barrier against wars of extermination, viz: the soldier's parole.

The two criminals spent the whole of last night in the church with priests, a strong guard being placed over them.

Half past 12 o'clock.—The execution is over. The prisoners marched blindfolded to the plaza, a priest attending them. They were in full uniform, and behaved with as much firmness as could be expected of men under such circumstances.—Each was supported by a friend at either arm, and were led to one side of the plaza and seated upon their coffins, near the wall of the barracks. They continued their devotions aloud, after embracing a few friends, until the word "fire!" when both fell back dead, scarcely moving a muscle.—The troops under Gen. Patterson were all paraded again, and not only looked very well, but behaved as they did yesterday, with perfect propriety. The bodies of the executed officers were given over to their friends, and soon conveyed away in neat coffins. Thousands of Mexicans flocked towards the scene, but were prudently kept out of the plaza. The excitement which prevailed yesterday among the inhabitants seems in a measure to have subsided to-day—but whether it yielded to a sense of justice or to awe, remains to be seen.

JALAPA, MEXICO, Nov 24, 1847.

It is now dark, and since I concluded my last communication and handed it to be forwarded, such singular and outrageous scenes have passed before me that I must again write, though in the midst of preparations for a long march. This morning the alcalde of Jalapa called on Governor Hughes and asked him if the dead bodies of the condemned Mexicans could be given up to their friends after the execution. "Yes." "May the usual funeral ceremonies be performed?" It had been intimated to Gov. Hughes that subscriptions had been made to get up a grand pageantry.—"Certainly, yes, but no ostentatious display will be allowed. Should any thing of the kind be attempted I shall put it down and hold you responsible for it. The immediate relatives and friends may bury the unfortunate men according to usage, but nothing farther. Do you think one hundred persons would be as many as would congregate on the occasion?" "Oh! yes; not so large a number would desire to attend."

Judge, then, of the surprise of the general and the governor when they heard the sounds of martial music passing their quarters, and on looking out saw a procession of some 2500 people, a military band of some 25 musicians, the military caps of the degraded scoundrels carried alongside of the gaudy coffins, a formidable array of priests, silver candlesticks, &c. &c., and two hundred of the first citizens of the place, scrupulously dressed in the finest broadcloth, in tasty and complete mourning suits, following the remains of the very men whom our officers had condemned for the basest of all crimes—men who, in Europe, in any civilized or decent community, would have been denied every thing but "the benefit of the clergy!" Landero was in the procession. Never were the most sacred and tender feelings of humanity more grossly outraged; never was impudence or insult more strongly marked; never did the inhabitants of a conquered town deserve severer chastisement.

It would seem that our enemies are bent upon their own destruction. No kindness is extended to them that they do not abuse; no courtesy shown them that they do not mock at; no faith placed in them after they are fairly conquered that they do not take disgraceful advantage of. That Colonel Hughes will have trouble with these people, I have little doubt; but that he will prove to them that he is an "out and out" *governor* of the place, I am certain.

Orizaba will, I trust, soon be occupied by at least a thousand of our troops, and Gov. De Soto thus be deprived of his power to annoy us.

JALAPA, Dec. 5, 1847.

Rumors of peace are circulating in the camp here and obtain credit in high quarters. Upon what grounds they obtain belief I know not; but after conversing with a gentlemen who has resided in Mexico over twenty years, and the greater part of that time in the city, I am convinced such reports are premature, if not to be utterly discredited. Instead of expecting a peace he anticipates a national insurrection, and is confident that Santa Anna, who is still at Tehuacan, looks for some such event, and is waiting for an opportunity to ripen or take advantage of it. My informant perhaps goes to the other extreme.

We cannot but sympathize with an enemy who dies expressing a wish for the perpetuation of the independence of his country; but these Mexican officers, although "Viva la Republica de Mexico" were their last words, had forfeited esteem by gambling their honor.

The Governor here is unceasing in his efforts to capture the guerrillas and to prevent them from seducing soldiers from our army. Three persons have been arrested charged with the latter offence, and the evidence of their guilt is said to be clear. If so they will be shot.

SANTA ANNA.

The following letter from Mr. Polk's friend was found among the papers of Col. Rebolledo, a Mexican guerrilla chief who was lately captured near Jalapa. It was written, as will be seen, when he was preparing to defend the city against General Scott:—

MEXICO, Aug. 4, 1847.

My Esteemed Friend—In relation to what you speak of in your letter of the 29th ult., I must assure you that it is false, absolutely false, all that has been said, and all that they still say about our Government admitting the propositions of peace which the enemy pretend to make us. The Government has neither thought of such a thing, nor is she obliged by her situation, to enter into such a compact. I am happy to hear that those towns are so decidedly in favor of the continuation of the war. For my own part, I am resolved to sustain it at all hazards: to effect which I have all the necessary elements for the defence of this capital, when it shall be attacked. For this reason you should contradict all that may be said to the contrary, for there are rumors circulated by the enemies of our independence for the purpose of rendering unpopular the Government, and protecting by these means the invaders. The enemy will, I understand, move from Puebla against this capital within three days, and there is no doubt but that they are coming to seek their own destruction, for in our numerous army there reigns the greatest enthusiasm, and the most vehement desire to engage with the enemy; and, as I have all the probabilities of soon obtaining a victory, it is very necessary that you and all good patriots in your part of the country should maintain the public enthusiasm, and hold yourselves in readiness to complete the defeat of the enemy, should he commence his retreat.

It gives us great satisfaction to hear from you of the injuries that have been inflicted by the guerrillas upon the last American train, and I hope that no opportunity has been neglected to do them still greater harm.

I remain, your affectionate friend,
A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.
Lieut. Col. JUAN CLIMACO REBOLLEDO.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 9, 1847.

Nearly two years residence in this country has given me considerable insight into the Mexican character, and the more I see from day to day the more confirmed am I in the opinion that we have not yet seen the worst of this war, and that it will not only require a long time, but a large army to secure to the United States this unfortunate country. I say secure it to us, because I have become convinced that it will ever remain under the subjection of the great Republic of the North, or form a portion of it.

Mexico has proved to the world in her past career that her people are not capable of governing themselves, although no people on the face of the earth have a greater love for republican institutions or a republican government than this deluded race. They are a proud race, jealous of their reputation, sanguine of their power to overthrow their enemies, and would rather wear the chains of a criminal than yield an inch to what they call the barbarians of the North.

A treaty of peace may be entered into, but such a treaty as would be honorable to the Americans can never be sustained. The whole history of Mexico since Texas declared her independence has proved her national character to be but a compound of treachery, and if the truth were known we should find that four-fifths of those who gave their paroles at Vera Cruz or Cerro Gordo either fought again at Mexico or have participated with the guerrilleros, both in plundering the Americans and their own countrymen.

I can see no other boundary for the U. States than the Pacific Ocean, and although I have no doubt that the time will come when the mass of the people will make a desperate effort to regain what they have lost, yet if such an army as should long ago have been sent into the country is furnished to the commander-in-chief, there is no doubt that it can be easily maintained; but to try to hold it with a handful of men, such as have undertaken and carried out the conquest to the admiration of the world, would be running too much risk of sacrificing the most gallant and devoted little army that ever fought for any country.

The victims to the diseases of the climate since last April in Vera Cruz will not fall short of two thousand. The hospital reports on the 1st [illegible] 911 on the sick list, which is quite a nice little army of itself.

The Delta has a letter from "Mustang," dated at the Mexican capital, 13th Dec. He is of opinion that a peace would have been concluded but for the unfortunate recall of Mr. Trist. Mr. T. did not leave for Vera Cruz with the train on the 8th inst., and Mustang is of opinion that he will yet succeed in concluding a peace treaty.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

COL. PAINE AND LT. COL. FAGG.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined Letter from General Wool to one of our Senators in Congress. The attempt, early commenced and steadily continued by certain Locofoco Editors in this State, to misrepresent the conduct and defame the character of Colonel Paine; to encourage a spirit of discontent and insubordination in the N. Carolina Regiment, and thus to disgrace the State, in order to gratify a wanton feeling of causeless malignity against our excellent Governor, and the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel appointed by him, render the publication of this Letter an act of justice to the Governor, to the two Officers, and to the Whigs of the State.

We learn that entire satisfaction now prevails in our Regiment. Officers and men are content with their Colonel, and are convinced that he has acted, throughout all the difficulties that have occurred, as was best for the character of the Corps and the honor of the State; and that there is not in Mexico, a better drilled, more sober, orderly, or efficient Volunteer Regiment than ours:

CAMARGO, Nov. 14, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of a moment to say a word in behalf of your friend Lieut. Col. Fagg. He, as well as his Colonel, has most nobly done his duty. Both have commanded my admiration for their zeal, activity, and efficiency in all the duties required of them. No two Officers have more of my confidence than Col Paine and Lt. Col. Fagg, and should an opportunity offer, I am sure they will do honor to themselves and country, in the field of battle.

Lieut. Col. Fagg can give you much valuable information, not only in regard to this line, but the country and its supplies. Finally, he is in all respects entitled to your special notice and kindness.

With the most respectful consideration,
Believe me to be truly your friend,
JOHN E. WOOL, U. S. A.

To the Hon. G. E. Badger,
Senator in Congress, Washington.

In addition to the above, the Register publishes a letter from a correspondent in the Regiment, dated at Arispe's Mills, Nov. 20, which closes as follows:—

The health of the Regiment has improved wonderfully in this month; up to the present date, not a death has been reported, and but very few cases of sickness. We have very cool weather, which suits the boys exactly. They are all fat and lively, and one of the happiest and most orderly Regiments that has *ever* been in the country—and all, through the "*rigid discipline of Col. Paine!*" I have done the Colonel great injustice in many of the letters written by me and sent home; but I am now satisfied, that he is the very man for this command—*none other would have done half so well.* Those that were most bitter in denouncing Col. Paine, a short time ago, have come out boldly and openly in his defence, and can but pity, the poor, miserable attempt, made by the Loco Foco papers of North Carolina, to impair the reputation of the Colonel, as a Commanding Officer. In short, ALL, *men of both parties*, are completely disgusted with *such stuff*, and hope we have seen the last of it.

The statement of the unfortunate affair of the 15th August last, as it appeared in the 'Register,' was the fairest I have ever seen published. It was, in fact, *exactly as it occurred*, and no mistake—for I was present, and saw it all.

The following were among the Toasts at a Supper lately given to Col. Morgan by the Locofocos of Columbus, Ohio—the two first being regular toasts:

Our Country: In the eye of the Patriot always right; in the eye of the traitor always wrong. Democrats are accustomed to stand by the country in her hour of trial, *right or wrong.*

The destiny of the United States Government: To overshadow the whole of North America; therefore we may as well begin with Mexico.

The American Continent: An Almighty hand has rolled the barrier of the seas around it to mark it as one Republic.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole, the boundless continent is ours."

The Isthmus of Panama: The next resting place in the extension of "freedom's area."

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer from New York says: "Great is the disappointment of the party in the position taken by Mr. Calhoun on the Mexican war question. There is weeping and wailing in the councils of the wigwam, and sorrow and lamentation depicted on the countenances of the Sachems of Tammany. The wand has left the hands of the magician, and he is powerless."

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer Hibernia has arrived at Boston with dates from Liverpool to the 4th ult.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is of a commercial nature. It is of a favorable character, although a revival of business was not so decisive as many had hoped. The apprehension in regard to the sufficiency of food had abated, which, of course, is unfavorable to the prospects of large imports of American grain and flour at high prices. The demand for American flour during the month had been moderate, and the price had declined to a small extent. Cotton had also declined.

The British Parliament had been engaged for some days with the subject of trade and the financial condition of the country, which led to the expectation that measures of a salutary character would be introduced.

The state of Ireland is truly frightful. The land reeks with assassination from one end to the other. Government has proposed a coercion bill of a very mild and moderate character.

The affairs of Italy are in a fair way of adjustment. The Pope has opened the new Council of State at the Vatican, and his speech has elicited unmixed approbation.

The Royal Bank of Liverpool, the stoppage of which caused so much excitement a short time since, has resumed business under favorable circumstances.

The Asiatic cholera is stated to have advanced to the Prussian frontiers.

The most important political news is that which relates to the civil war in Switzerland. The great preponderance of power on the part of the Federal, or, as they style themselves, Liberal or Radical party, was such as to leave no doubt from the beginning what must be the result of an appeal to arms. At the date of our last intelligence the troops of the Diet were on the march to invest Friburg, which ultimately capitulated without resistance, as did subsequently several other cantons. There was, however, some fighting. An arrangement had at last been entered into between the five great Powers for an intervention for the settlement of differences, and their respective Ministers were on their way to a place of meeting, which seems not to have been distinctly fixed. We find the following intelligence on this subject in a London paper of the 3d:

"Sir Stanford Canning arrived in Paris on Monday *en route* for Turkey, but specially charged with the representation of Great Britain in the conference on Swiss affairs, whenever and wherever it shall occur. He had an interview with M. Guizot on Monday, and had since visited the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Ambassadors or Ministers. He was to leave on Wednesday for Neufchatel, which is likely to be the point of *reunion* of the five Powers. The mediation of the five Powers is to be offered to the Swiss Diet and the Sunderbund.

The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament relates almost entirely to the commercial distress and the state of Ireland.

A list of 43 failures, between the 19th Nov. and 3d Dec. is published.

American Flour at Liverpool 28s to 29s. Indian Corn, per quarter, 32s to 35s. Cotton 3¾ to 5⅜d. Cotton had risen, but fell again on receipt of advices of the crop in this country. The market was languid.

THE NEWS.

The news by the Hibernia is highly interesting. The advance of the cholera to the Prussian frontier, (if that account be not as apochryphal as the story, by a previous arrival, of its having burst out in Paris and in England) and the increasing anarchy in Ireland, form the dark features of the intelligence; to which may be added, as of some moment to American producers, the decline in cotton and breadstuffs.—although, with regard to the latter, it does not seem probable that the decline can be permanent. The more cheering particulars, are the termination of the civil war in Switzerland, the continued progress of political reform in the Papal States, and the decided improvement in the financial and commercial world of Great Britain. The reduction in the rate of discounts by the Bank of England to 6 per cent., and the fall of January bills, out of doors, to 5¾, with the resumption of business by the Royal Bank of Liverpool, are evidences of returning ease and confidence which cannot be mistaken. We may, we trust, believe that the mischief is now over, and that a healthy state of trade is about succeeding, the good effects of which will be felt in the U. States.—*North American.*

CAPTAIN MARTIN.

Captain James G. Martin, of the United States Army, has lately been presented by his fellow-townsmen of Elizabeth City, in this State, with a Sword, as a tribute to his gallantry in the Mexican War.

Capt. Martin is a native of Elizabeth City, is now about twenty-eight years of age, and the son of the late Dr. William Martin, well known to the State for many years, as a leading and distinguished member of the Legislature from the County of Pasquotank. Capt. Martin was, for two years, a Student in the Episcopal Seminary in this City, then under the direction of Mr. Cogswell. He subsequently went to West Point, where he was distinguished for his excellent conduct, and where he graduated, about the year 1840. He was attached to the 3d Regiment of Artillery, and, during our difficulties with Great Britain, respecting the Eastern boundary, was stationed with his Company at Holton, Maine, near the disputed territory. Upon the occurrence of the War with Mexico, he was sent to join General Taylor, and reached him in time to be present at the battle of Monterey, where he distinguished himself by his cool courage, being in one of the Artillery Companies which was in the Street, exposed to the heaviest fire of the enemy. Immediately afterwards, he was ordered to join General Scott, and was in the Siege of Vera Cruz, where with his Company, he was in the midst of the fire of the enemy from their Batteries in the Town. He then bore a part in all the victories of Gen. Scott, until, at the battle of Churubusco, while engaged in the hottest of that desperate conflict, his right arm was taken off, near the socket, by a cannon ball.

We are happy to hear he has recovered from his wound, as far as recovery could be had, and tender this slight memorial, as a just offering to the gallantry of the Officer, and the excellent qualities of the man.—*Raleigh Register.*

The War—Questions for Consideration.—The National Intelligencer has reviewed at great length and with great ability, the last message of Mr. Polk, and concludes by propounding the following pertinent questions for the consideration of the public, who after all will have to decide the matter:

First. Do you believe that, in December, 1845, the boundary of the United States had been extended to the Rio Grande?

Secondly. Do you believe that the Mexican province of Tamaulipas, east of the Rio Grande, was, on the 11th day of May, 1846, American soil?

Thirdly. Do you believe that the existing war was begun by the act of Mexico?

Fourthly. Do you believe that, failing a *per*-purpose of compelling Mexico to propose to surrender to us her provinces of Tamaulipas, New Mexico, and Upper and Lower California—in a word, as things now stand, "we *must*," in the language of the Message before us, "continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of indemnity into our hands, and must enforce the terms which *our honor demands*."

Do you, or a majority of you, answer No to each of these questions, then we present to you the *true and only remaining question* which you have to consider in reference to the further prosecution of this war to the extent and in the manner proposed in the message:

Are you willing to prosecute, indefinitely, this war against Mexico, at the cost of a hundred millions of dollars and at least ten thousand lives a year, for the purpose of *vindicating the consistency of the President?* That is the question.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Cor. of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec 21, 1847.

The letters which I have lately seen from Gen. Taylor's friends, at New Orleans, confirm all that I have heretofore stated, as to the fact that Gen. Taylor having consented to have his name used as a candidate for the Presidency, considers himself as pledged to the people to be a candidate, no matter who else may be a candidate, and whether he obtain one electoral vote or all the electoral votes.

I may state also on the best authority, that there is good reason for believing *that Mr. Clay will withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency before the first day of March next.*

Gen. Taylor has been nominated for the Presidency of the United States, by a whig meeting held at Milledgeville on the 22d inst.

Mr. Clay has risen in his strength.
Buffalo Jour.

Then we advise him to lie down again.
Troy Budget.

And if he will not "lie down" of his own accord, no doubt you will try hard to *lie him down.*—*Louisville Journal.*

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 24.

Serious Affair.—A difficulty occurred here last night between two tutors and two students. The former were Messrs. Emerson and Goodrich, (son of Professor Goodrich of Yale College), and the latter Messrs. Towar of Philadelphia, and Ewen of Tennessee. Mr. Goodrich was knocked down with an iron bar and seriously wounded. He is not expected to survive. The students were arrested and held to bail in $4,000 each. They found bail and were discharged. A good deal of excitement prevails in consequence.

The editor of the Maine Farmer intimates that the design of our government in sending an expedition to the Dead Sea, may be to fish up Sodom and Gomorrah, and "annex them to the United States."

Reasonable Request.—A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Alabama that Charles Frederick Kollessinsti Von Ponatowski la Pogeat de la Ferrassee de la Poquellairie nommene Pavilion, may change his name to Francis Duncan.
Charleston Mercury.

Asthma of 11 Years' Standing

PERMANENTLY cured by DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19, 1847.

Dr. Swayne: This may certify that eleven years ago last Fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me notwithstanding all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder climate, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for the ensuing four years, after which the disease increased until last winter, my sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for diseases of the lungs, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptom of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine. Very respectfully,
J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

Avoid all spurious preparations of Wild Cherry, such as Balsams, Bitters, Syrups of Wild Cherry, Pills purporting to contain Wild Cherry, &c., as they are all fictitious and counterfeit, and contain none of the virtues of the original and genuine preparation, as prepared by Dr. H. Swayne—the first ever prepared in this country. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is composed of vegetable ingredients, the Wild Cherry and other medical substances, equally as efficacious, if not more so; the whole are effectually concentrated so as to render it beyond all doubt the most pleasant, strengthening and efficient remedy ever discovered for the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast. The very fact, from its having such a train of spurious imitators, stands to prove its great curative properties.

Therefore be careful, inquire for the original preparation, each bottle of which is enveloped in a beautiful wrapper, with a likeness of William Penn engraved thereon, also bearing the signature of Dr. H. Swayne, the counterfeiting of which will be punished as forgery.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by respectable Druggists in nearly all the principal towns in the United States.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED?

You may find relief if you will but try in time. Our Agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age and sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used, and been benefited by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lie. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint, my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose: I got no relief: at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA A. BETCHEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel; her statement is true.

Signed by WHITALL STOKES, Druggist.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs. H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1848.

With this No. we enter upon the *Twenty-Fourth Year* of our connection with the Observer as its Editor; having still abundant reason to be grateful to the public for the extent of patronage bestowed on the establishment. The only drawback to this feeling is the difficulty which all Editors experience in collecting their earnings. In this respect we are not worse off than others, probably not so badly off, but it is bad enough at the best. We are preparing the accounts of all such as owe about two years or more of subscription, which will be enclosed in their papers as soon as ready, with a hope that they will meet a prompt response.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—A writer in the Register suggests CHARLES MANLY, Esq. of Raleigh, for the nomination.

THE CONVENTION.—The Whigs of Beaufort have nominated Mr. Stanly, and appointed 50 Delegates to the Convention. Gov. Graham was considered in a complimentary resolution.

The Supreme Court of this State met in Raleigh on Thursday last.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The wires have been up through this place, to Raleigh, several days. It is expected to commence *ticking*, (but not '*on tick*',) to-morrow.

THE MAILS.—There is no improvement in the disgraceful condition of the mails. Our latest paper from Washington is of Wednesday morning, whilst Saturday night's are due. We have, however, by Telegraph to the Petersburg Intelligencer, a short sketch of the proceedings of Congress to Thursday, on which day both Houses adjourned to Monday, to enjoy the usual New Year holiday.

The Wilmington Journal and the North Carolinian attempt to defend the Postmaster General's mail arrangements. The latter accuses us of "praising the rail road company for its politics," and on that account doing the Postmaster General injustice! We would like to know how the Carolinian ascertained what are the politics of the Richmond and Fredericksburg rail road company? Is it only an inference of that paper, that every good enterprize is of Whig origin? For ourself, we know nothing of the politics of that company, if it have any, or of any human being connected with it.

The Wilmington Journal kindly advises us to read the statement of the Postmaster General, and to make ourself acquainted with the facts before we blame that officer. Well, that is exactly what we did, but what the Journal has evidently failed to do. We read every authorized statement on the subject, on both sides, and we stated the *facts* from those statements. From the statement of the Postmaster General himself we learned that he and his predecessor had, for four years past, that is, from July 1843 to July 1847, paid the Company $260 *per mile*, or $32,250 per annum. From the same statement we learned that the Company still offered to carry the mail, though greatly increased in weight, bulk, and speed, for *exactly the same amount*. But that he refused to pay it any longer, on the ground that the law did not authorize him to pay more than $237 50 per mile. The only laws bearing on the subject were passed in 1838 and 1839. Now if these laws forbid the Postmaster General from paying more than $237 50 a mile, how dared he pay $260 a mile for the whole of the time he has been in office? If he could lawfully pay $260 a mile up to July 1847, why could he not pay the same price after that day, seeing that nobody would offer to carry the mail at any lower price, and that, to get it carried on the present roundabout, dilatory, and irregular way, he has to pay as much as that Company asked? Either he was wrong in paying $260 a mile *then*, or he might *still* pay it, the law being exactly the same then as now.

But by the law of 1839 the Postmaster General is authorized to pay $300 per mile. That is, the law says, he "shall not" "allow more than $300 per mile per annum to any rail road company in the U. S. for the conveyance of one or more daily mails upon their road."

The rail road company offered to carry the mail at a lower price than any one would take it for in any other way, even in stages or carts. A 2 horse stage which the Postmaster General has put on for *local supply* only between Washington and Richmond, costs him, as he states, $13,000 a year. If this small mail costs $13,000, is it not plain that the three or four tons weight of the great mail would cost more than $32,250, which the rail road asked? And besides offering to carry the mail for less than any one else can or will, the rail road carried it faster and more regularly. So much for the Locofoco charge of monopoly, and exaction of high pay, *because* the road has no competitor.

The manner in which the Wilmington Journal jumps at its facts, may be seen from the following specimen:—

"The Postmaster General not only offered to pay the Company the highest rate he was authorized by law to give any Company, but he was willing that the mail should be transported over the road without any contract, till the meeting of Congress, so that the Company might have an opportunity of applying to that body for authority to the Postmaster General to allow it more compensation. But no; the President of that Company peremptorily refused to carry the mail one day longer, unless Mr. Johnson would pay him more than the act of Congress would authorize. The Postmaster General had no alternative. He could not violate law, and therefore he *was* compelled from *sheer* necessity, to place the mails upon another less favorable route. Who is to blame, we ask the Observer?"

Now this is all moonshine. The Company *did* carry the mail till after the meeting of Congress. They offered to carry it to an indefinite time if the Postmaster General would promise to ask authority from Congress, (which *he said* he did not have,) to pay $260 a mile. But the P. M. G. refused to do this. They actually carried the mail from July 1 to Dec. 10. When their first quarter's pay was due, they were only paid at the rate the P. M. G. offered them, and not at the old rate, which they still asked. They then gave him six weeks notice (though he had informed them that he only required 20 days notice,) that they would not carry the mail after the 10th Dec. These are the facts, stated by the President of the road, *and not denied in the official statements* of the Postmaster General. They are carefully kept out of view in the Locofoco papers, which find it much more convenient to abuse rail roads and to laud those in power, than to give the whole truth.

MASONIC.—The Members and Visiting Brothers of Phoenix Lodge No. 8, in this town, celebrated St John's day (27 Dec.) by a collation at 1 o'clock, and a cotillon party in the evening, at the Lodge. We are informed that the affair was quite interesting, and the day passed off entirely to the satisfaction of the participants.

The following Brothers were installed Officers for the ensuing year:

E. L. Winslow, W. M.
Wm. Warden, S. W.
James Dodd, J. W.
Thomas Waddill, Treasurer.
G. A. Swartzman, Secretary.
A. Campbell, S. D.
Charles McIver, J. D.
J. Walton, Tiler.

We learn that there has been quite a revival of interest in this Lodge.

HARD TIMES.—A friend in New York writes to us, Dec. 25th, "Our money market continues in a distressing state. Our oldest citizens say they have never known it worse. Money is worth from 1 to 2 per cent. per month."

A Letter from Philadelphia to a distinguished gentleman now in Washington city, says—

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1847.

"The misery produced by the three vile acts of this Administration—Mexican War, Subtreasury, and, above all, the British Tariff—exceeds all credence. In this city, Boston, and New York, the palmy days of the good tariff of 1842 have been followed by a pressure without a parallel. The best paper is sold at 1½ to 2 per cent. per month.

"Nor is this all; in the face of Mr. Walker's boasted 'prosperity and manufacturing profits,' the consumption of cotton in this city and its vicinity has actually fallen off in two years nearly *ten thousand* bales! This, too, when he says every interest is flourishing. Indeed, if we had not been very sound here, the fearful sacrifices of the last few weeks of pressure and panic would have prostrated hundreds of firms.

"As for Mr. Walker's 'manufacturing prosperity,' take an example or two: The stock of the Hamilton Company, which has hitherto stood high, has sold in Boston at 31 per cent. discount, though before this a 10 per cent. dividend company. One company in our own vicinity, held eighteen months since at 12 per cent. premium, has been offered to me at 25 per cent. discount on six months credit.

We are sorry to see that another person besides the Editor of the Charlotte Jeffersonian, has been dull enough to understand us as opposing the Charlotte Road, and the scheme of its connection with Danville. We allude to a writer in the Salisbury Watchman, who takes occasion to make a most malignant and unjust attack on our town. As we stated in our last, we never did, and never intend to, oppose any scheme of internal improvement which any part of the people of North Carolina may project or execute. Far be it from us to act the "dog in the manger," towards any portion of the State. And far is it from our wish, because we have not facilities to command the trade of the West, that therefore that trade should not be allowed to seek another outlet. We admit its right and its duty to do so. But we do regret that there should be any necessity to look out of the bounds of our own State for a market. This is a feeling which we are sure that we have in common with ninety-nine hundredths of the population of the State. It is a feeling of Patriotism, of State pride. And this vituperative Salisbury writer confesses that *he* long entertained it, though he now characterises it as a "delusion." When we get rid of it; when we abandon all hopes of State improvement; when we sneer at and ridicule the mother that bore us, and seek the favor and alliance of a step-mother on our Northern or on our Southern border, who will only the more despise us for the contributions we make to their wealth, or the food we furnish to their already overweening self-importance, we shall pray to be annexed at once to the one State or the other, that we may not have a State only in name, without the reality.

This Salisbury writer founds his malignant attack upon Fayetteville upon a late remark of ours, that "the Legislature of North Carolina will be greatly deficient in its duty, if it shall permit the State to be severed in its centre by a road from Richmond in Virginia through Charlotte to South Carolina, without making some effort to counteract its baleful influence." He chooses to consider this as an appeal to the Legislature not to permit them to build such a road! An utter perversion of our language and our meaning. We did not wish the Legislature to prevent them from doing what they pleased: we supposed that the road was almost certain to be built; and in view of its injurious effect on the State, we ventured to express a hope that the Legislature would do something to counteract that effect—not to prevent the road being built, but to give the State trade an equal facility to find an outlet within the State. We believed, and still believe, that our people will prefer a home market, if they can get it; though here and there an individual like this writer may be found to speak most contemptuously (and contemptibly too) of those markets. He doubtless thinks it very smart to speak of the Metropolitan road as "a most steril region, and where the population is so very scattered that there are but two houses to be seen from the road, as we are informed, in the whole distance from Camden to Fayetteville, our own recollection making the case not much better, from the latter place to Raleigh;" but, if he and his informant ever passed over the route, they must have been carried through in a condition which rendered them unable to see—they were beyond that condition in which men are said to "see double."

We hope that the Watchman and Jeffersonian will do us justice in this matter.

THE "NATURAL ALLIES OF THE SOUTH."—This is the title given by the Locofocos of the South to their party at the North, with how much justice we have often shown. A new evidence presents itself just now. The N. Y. Evening Post, the leading Locofoco paper of that city, says, "*We now think that Democracy and Slavery cannot co-exist and the Republic endure.*"

The Address and Resolutions adopted by the meeting of Locofoco members of the Legislature takes the same ground, declaring that the co-existence of slavery is incompatible with the rights of the free laborers of the South as well as of the North.

If these are the sentiments of the allies of the South, what are those of her enemies?

But this "natural alliance" is further illustrated by the conduct of the Locofoco Gov. Shunk of Pennsylvania. Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, in his Message to the Legislature, complains of the *refusal* of Gov. Shunk to surrender, upon his demand, fugitive slaves, who had found refuge in Pennsylvania—comments in strong terms upon the murder of Mr. Kennedy, a citizen of Maryland, at Carlisle, (Pa.) a few months since, in an attempt to arrest a fugitive slave in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress—and refers to another case in which a fugitive slave indicted for an attempt to MURDER HIS MASTER before his flight, was protected by the authorities of Pennsylvania. These outrages call, Gov. Pratt says, for temperate but decisive action upon the part of the Legislature of Maryland. It deserves to be noted [says the Richmond Whig,] that Gov. Shunk is claimed by the Richmond Enquirer, Washington Union, *cum multis aliis*, as one of the most orthodox and faithful of the "natural allies" of the South, and they consequently exulted mightily at his re-election last fall to the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, so that he may give us additional evidences, such as the foregoing, of his respect for Southern rights and of his fealty to the federal Constitution. We have been even assured that this Gov. Shunk is opposed to the Wilmot Proviso!!!

COUNTERFEITS.—The Savannah Republican mentions a counterfeit $20 note on the Bank of Charleston. It is unlike any bills issued by that Bank, having at its head an engraving of a high hill with rail road track and locomotive. The vignettes on either end are faint. The signatures are engraved, not written.

Counterfeit $50 notes on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia have been detected in that State. The plate is so imperfect, and so badly executed, that the least attention may detect the counterfeit.—On the face of the note, 50 appears six times, which is not the case on the genuine notes.

The Merchant's Bank of Cheraw has declared a semi-annual Dividend of 4 per cent.

NAVIGATION OF THE NEUSE.—There are two small Steam Boats now employed on the Neuse, from Newbern to Smithfield. One of them draws but 6 inches when empty, 12 or 15 loaded, say with 150 to 200 bbls. Turpentine. She is 13 feet in width, and 73 in length, with one boiler and two engines, and runs 7 to 10 miles an hour.

THE AMERICAN ART UNION.—This is an Association, at New York, for the patriotic purpose of encouraging and sustaining American Artists. Every subscriber of $5, in any part of the country, becomes a member for one year, and receives two fine large Engravings, which are conveyed to him free of charge, and has a chance to obtain a Painting also. The last year there were 9,666 subscribers, making a fund of $48,330, of which $34,251 were expended for works of Art, including 272 Paintings, all elegantly framed, costing from $16 to $600 each, and 50 Silver and 250 Bronze Medals. These were distributed by lot on Christmas Eve. As we wish to induce more North Carolinians to patronize this Institution, we publish the following Letter from a friend, (premising, that the Editor of this paper has been appointed a Secretary for this State, authorised to receive Subscriptions and to issue Certificates of Membership.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 25, 1847.

MR. HALE:—Dear Sir: Presuming you will be pleased to hear the result of the Annual Drawing of the American Art Union, which took place at the Tabernacle last evening, I take pleasure in communicating the information, *particularly* as you were fortunate in Drawing a Prize.

At an early hour this spacious Edifice (Tabernacle) was crowded to overflowing by Members of this worthy Institution, all anxious and each expecting (of course) to draw a *favorite Painting*.

After the reading of several Reports and the usual business of the Institution, the Drawing commenced. Hope and anticipation shone brilliantly upon every countenance. The manner of Drawing was admirable, and could not fail to be satisfactory to those interested. The Numbers of the Prizes and names of Subscribers were drawn by two young Ladies, and as each Number was called every Member present would anxiously expect to hear her or his name announced as the fortunate one. When the Prizes were nearly exhausted and *I* had pretty much given up my chance, it gave me pleasure to hear your name called, drawing No. 94, "Still Life," a handsome Painting by R. G. Leonori. This and a Landscape drawn by a Lady in Greensboro' were the only Prizes distributed in N. C., which I hope, however, will not discourage others from subscribing, as they may be more fortunate next year.

The American Art Union is undoubtedly a worthy Institution, and I trust will meet with due encouragement from the Old North State.

MR. BUCHANAN.—We certainly never expected to see a paper which would venture to insinuate to its readers, that James Buchanan, Mr Polk's Secretary of State, was not an old Federalist! But we have now one before us which goes it, and *almost* asserts that Mr. B. was always the good "Democrat" which he now *professes* to be. Hear the Wilmington Journal:—

We are aware that the Whig party has frequently endeavored to fix upon Mr. B. the charge of being, at one portion of his life, a Federalist; but we are also aware that they have always signally failed.

Does the Editor really want proof, and will he publish it, if we furnish it, that Mr. Buchanan was a thorough going Federalist and bitter opponent of the War of 1812?

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 27th, Mr. Bradberry of Maine, announced the death of his colleague, the Hon John Fairfield, with an appropriate eulogy. Mr. Niles followed, and offered resolutions to attend his funeral on the following day.

The Senate then adjourned.

On Tuesday, nothing was done but to attend the funeral.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cass, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the further prosecution of the war with Mexico.

Mr. Cass, from the same committee, reported a bill relating to volunteers.

Mr. Atherton, from the committee of Finance, reported a bill from the House to provide for the deficiency in subsistence appropriations, which was read a third time and passed. The bill appropriates $1,000,000, but the actual deficiency in that department is stated at $3,400,000.

A message was received from the House, announcing the death of Mr. Bradley, of Michigan, a member of that body. Mr. Felch passed a eulogy upon the character of the deceased.

After which the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, on Mr. Badger's motion, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing additional Light Houses on the North Carolina coast.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, calling on the Secretary of War for lists of the number of men who have been killed and wounded and who have died in the Mexican War, was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for the purchase of the Madison papers, was taken up and passed, by a vote of 22 to 13.

Mr. Cass moved the Senate to take up the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Calhoun wanted further time before proceeding with the bill; and Messrs. Clayton and Berrien opposed taking up the bill at present. After further debate, the bill was taken up, but without action.—

The Senate went into Executive Session, and adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on the 23d, Mr. Gentry, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following report in writing, viz:

At a meeting of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on yesterday, on motion of Mr M. P. Gentry, chairman of said committee, Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, was unanimously appointed chairman of said committee.

On Monday the 27th, a debate arose on a proposition to employ additional Clerks in the Pension office, (rendered necessary by the great increase of business in that office growing out of the Mexican War.) The debate was interrupted by a message from the Senate in relation to the death of Mr. Fairfield, when the usual resolutions were adopted and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest, the day being mainly given up to the funeral.

On Wednesday, Mr. Stuart announced the death of Mr. Edward Bradley, one of the members elected from the State of Michigan, and pronounced an appropriate eulogy upon the deceased. The House thereupon passed the usual resolutions of respect and condolence, and adjourned, without farther business.

On Thursday, a large number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Tuck presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands for the extinction of slavery in the Union; and he moved that it be referred to the committee on Territories.

Mr. Gayle moved that it be laid upon the table.

Upon which motion the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 70.

Mr. Goggin, from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution providing for transporting the mail between Washington and Richmond by the old contractors, at the highest prices paid other contractors. The resolution having been read by the clerk,

Mr. Botts gave a history of the case, advocated the passage of the resolution earnestly and ably, and severely condemned the Postmaster General.

The discussion of the subject was continued up to the hour of adjournment. Messrs. Charles Brown, Goggin and Johnson of Arkansas, participated in the debate. The latter moved to lay the subject on the table; but the motion was not acted on when the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President: Minister to China, John W. Davis, late Speaker of the House of Representatives; Charge to Naples, Mr. Rowan; Charge to Sardinia, Dr. Niles.

Letter to the Editor, dated

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 27, 1847.

E. J. Hale, Esq.: Dear Sir—I arrived at this place on Christmas day, passing through South Carolina and Georgia. The idea is entirely abandoned of a short crop of cotton. The most extensive planters and dealers in the staple think it will exceed 2,200,000 bales, and will probably reach 2½ millions. There are some few small sections of Georgia and Alabama where the worm committed some depredations, but in others it far exceeds an average crop. Georgia in particular will have almost a double crop of every thing. She has the facilities for getting it to market, being completely webbed with rail roads and navigable streams, and is making rapid strides to be one of the first States of the South, if not of the Union. She is not surpassed in water power for machinery.

I had the pleasure of seeing the congregated wisdom of this State assembled in the new Capitol at this place. The building, a present from the City to the State, is not quite finished,—will be quite handsome, is on an eminence in full view of the Alabama River for miles.

One of the first acts was to elect D. H. Lewis Senator over Wm. R. King, commonly called Miss Nancy King. I also had the pleasure, for the first time, of seeing the Locomotive in human shape, the largest man I ever saw. I understand the Legislature has refused to elect another Senator, which she has the power to do at this term—thinking, I presume, that as Mr. Lewis occupies two seats in the stage, he can also fill both in the Senate. Mr. King is losing ground in the State.

During my short stay in the House, I heard passed the third reading a bill for the relief of wives deserted by their husbands. The bill provides that where a man leaves his wife over 12 months, by petition to the Legislature she may be empowered to transact her own business, and whatever property she may accumulate by gift or otherwise, she is entitled to exclusively; and her husband, though he may return, has no control over it. There was considerable debate upon the bill, and I heard one of the members say that cases had already accumulated to mountains' height of those acts. I am told that it is and will be a speculation to those that are in debt. A man hands over his property to a relation, to be given to his wife after the act of the Legislature has been procured. And the father of the wife then also gives her property. Every thing being arranged, the husband returns, and lives with his wife in opulence. These are some of the doings of *Democracy*; and yet they refuse to pass any Bank Charter, but call all Banks swindling shops, &c.

I am every where greeted with welcome whenever I tell I am from the good Old North State. She is admired for honesty, intelligence, and good wholesome laws and institutions. I meet with N. C. money at every place; it passes equal to Gold and Silver. I would not give up my residence in the Old North State for any place I have yet seen.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS MERCURY, DEC. 27.

GENERAL TAYLOR AT NATCHEZ.

The Natchez people have had their wish gratified. They have had the Hero of Buena Vista in their midst, and right nobly they appear to have sustained their ancient reputation for hospitality, by the heartiness and enthusiasm which marked their reception of and attentions to the gallant old soldier and true patriot, who in his day "has done the state some service." General Taylor, it appears, arrived at Natchez on Wednesday last.—The Courier has a long and graphic report of the "sayings and doings" on the occasion. Hon. Jno. R. Stockman delivered an appropriate address of welcome to General Taylor—to which the General gave the following beautiful, modest and touching response:

Mr Mayor: The warm and affectionate welcome with which the people of Natchez have honored me can be but feebly acknowledged by any words of mine. Few now remain who were on the active scene of life when I first became acquainted here, but I see their children around me, and the open hands and hearts of their sons, and the bright eyes of their daughters, render this greeting doubly welcome.

You have alluded to my services in the field in such flattering, though, I fear, undeserved terms, that I must say a few words in reply. To the bravery of our troops, regulars and volunteers, are our successes in Mexico due; to their bold hearts and stout arms we must ascribe the brilliant victories which have shed so much lustre upon our arms, and none among them have been more conspicuous than the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers. For myself, I can only claim the credit of having performed my duty to the best of my ability.

Again, Mr. Mayor, I convey to you, and through you to the people of Natchez, my most heartfelt thanks for the high honor they have shown me.

The General held levees for some hours at the City Hotel and Mansion House, which were attended by crowds, all anxious to see and speak to the brave old man whose services in the field have done such honor to the American name. Afterwards he was present at the splendid dinner provided for the occasion at the City Hotel, where toasts and sentiments were given and responded to in appropriate terms.

Gens. Scott and Worth.—It is a source of very general regret that the close friendship which has existed for more than 30 years between Generals Scott and Worth, should, for any cause, have been interrupted. The reported arrest of Gens. Worth and Pillow, and of Col. Duncan, is doubtless true. We have certain information of existing difficulties, but are not at liberty to give particulars. The first difficulty occurred between Gens. Scott and Worth, at Puebla, in October, since which time they have had no intercourse but of an official character.—*Albany Jour. Dec. 23.*

Gen. Scott.—Gen. Shields, speaking of General Scott, at Augusta, remarked, "that though he entered the army prejudiced against Gen. Scott, he considered him, after his experience under his command, as having *no living superior* in the qualities of a great commander.

Premonitory.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American writes:

"The Committee on Claims in Congress are crowded with business; and among the scores of Petitions already presented are thirty and more growing out of claims incident to the war with Mexico. Some of these are nearly one hundred thousand dollars in amount, and many of them very large.

The National Whig, established at Washington a year ago for the special purpose of advocating Gen. Taylor's election to the Presidency, replies with some warmth to an objection urged to his nomination by the New York Express, that he is a "no-party" man. "The old Hero (says the National Whig) has never yet occupied this *no party* platform. HE IS A WHIG; and we prophecy that he will receive the unanimous vote of the Whig General Convention for President. The rest requires no prophet."

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.

***Terrible Steamboat Accident.*—The Steamer A. N. Johnson, plying between Cincinnati and Wheeling, on the Ohio river, yesterday exploded her boilers while on her passage, by which seventy lives were lost, and many others were dreadfully scalded—thirty persons are supposed, of those scalded, to be mortally injured. The Johnson had 160 passengers on board. After the explosion, the steamer took fire and burnt to the water's edge.**

Gen. Sam Houston has been re-elected United States Senator from Texas.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mary J. Millar, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the Estate of his Testatrix, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r.
Dec. 24, 1847. 96-2w

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—At an Election, held yesterday, for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners, Dr. Thomas N. Cameron was re-elected Magistrate of Police; and James Sundy, George McMillan, Joseph Arey, George McNeill, A. A. McKethan, Thos. S. Lutterloh, and Wm. Warden, were re-elected Commissioners.

We are requested to state that WARREN WINSLOW, Esq., who was nominated for Magistrate of Police, declined being a candidate.

Notices of marriages and deaths, sent to us anonymously, cannot be inserted, unless we have some other means of knowing that the marriage or death actually occurred.

MARRIED,

At Strawberry, the residence of Levin Lane, Esq. in New Hanover county, on Wednesday the 22d ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, LAURISTON B. HARDIN, Esq. of Washington City, to Miss AUGUSTA, third daughter of Mr. Lane.

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Geer, Mr JUNIUS DAVIS to Miss ANN SWANN, daughter of the late Mr. F. J. Swann.

At Wadesborough, on Thursday the 16th ult., at the house of Alex'r Little, Esq., by the Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. JAMES A. LEAK to Miss ANN ELIZA McRAE, both of Wadesborough.

In Sampson county, on the 28th ult., by Thos. M. Lee, Esq., Mr. DAVID JONES, of Bladen county, to Miss REBECCA ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Timothy Underwood.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Mr. Stedman, WILLIAM H. JONES, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank of Cape Fear in Raleigh, to Miss MARY C. NIXON.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult., by Wm. N. Peden, Esq., Mr. WM. H. HARRISS to Miss SUSAN E. MARINE.

At Waynesborough, on the 21st December, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Dr. DANIEL COGDELL to Miss ELIZABETH CHURCHILL,—all of Waynesborough.

In Bladen county, on the 25th November, at the residence of Dr. J. S. Richardson, by the Rev. A. Q. McCorquodale, Mr. ALEX'R S. BRIDGERS, of Robeson county, to Miss SARAH A. McC., only daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Jas. S. Richardson, of Moulton, Alabama.

[Alabama Journals please copy.

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Colin Shaw, Mr. ELIAS BULLARD, of Robeson county, to Miss ANNA M. DAVIS, daughter of William Davis, of Bladen.

In Salisbury, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. SAMUEL W. JAMES, Junior Editor of the Carolina Watchman, to Miss MARY M. WALL, all of that town.

DIED,

On Haymount, in this vicinity, on Thursday afternoon last, Miss ELIZABETH AULD, in the 82d year of her age.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ultimo, JAS. G. TORRENCE, Esq. aged about 67 years.

In Sampson county, on the 23d ult., WM. H. MONK, eldest son of A. and H. Monk, in the 23d year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 4.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	10 a 11
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7¼ a 7¾	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17½	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 20	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

REMARKS.—Cotton sells at 7¼ to 7¾. No other change to notice in the prices of produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Little or no business doing. Bacon has fallen to 9 to 9½. Corn scarce 65 to 70. Turpentine 2 30. Hard 1 40. Tar 1 60. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Flooring Boards 9. Wide 6 50 to 7. Scantling 6. Mill Timber 3 to 7 25. Shipping 8 50 to 9. Rice 3 50 to 3 75.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6¾ to 7½. No other change. Cotton at Augusta 6¾ to 7¾. At Macon 6½ to 7. At Columbus 6¼ to 7.

At New York, the Hibernia's news had little or no effect on the Cotton market. The advices are less favorable than was anticipated. The small stock on hand keeps the market firm and rather upward in tendency. Flour has fallen 12 to 25 cents, and Corn 3 to 5 cts.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 8. Corn 60 to 72. Flour 5 50 to 5 75.

Total receipts of Cotton 539,238 bales, against 628,360 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

January 1.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for S Boon, A Johnson & Co, J M Rose, Hall & Hall, A A McKethan, B Rose & Son, G W McDonald, J M Beasley, E Clark, S T Hawley & Son, P Taylor, G & H McMillan, J C Blocker, S J Hinsdale, S W Tillinghast & Co, J Sundy, Hon R Strange, H H Depo, E J Hale, and Mrs C A Brown, of this place; and for L & L Crawford, C Culbreath, J & W Murphy, P Evans, and H A London & Co, of the interior.

☞ OUR advertising friends will greatly oblige us if they will not delay to the last moment to hand in their advertisements.—Monday is a very busy day in this Office, and it often happens, that in the evening, even after the form is ready for the press, advertisements are brought in which were prepared during the preceding week, and might as easily have been handed to us then. We usually manage to insert them, because we are anxious to oblige our friends; but it could be done with much greater convenience if they would consider the trouble it gives.

I. O. O. F.

A FULL ATTENDANCE of the Members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, is requested at their Lodge Room, on Friday Evening next, the 7th inst., on business of importance.

J. B. NEWBY, Sec'y.
Jan'y 1, 1848. 1w

FOR WILMINGTON.

ON Tuesday, 11th Jan'y, the new and beautiful Steam Boat ROWAN, will leave this place for Wilmington, as above.

Having a new and well furnished cabin, she is a desirable passenger boat for those who wish to leave here and along the River for Conference that week in Wilmington.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent.
Jan'y 1. 1w

FOR
Wilmington.

STEAMER FAYETTEVILLE or EVERGREEN will leave on Tuesday the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock, a. m. Persons wishing to attend the Conference on the 12th inst. can be accommodated. The Boat will stop for passengers at the landings on the river. A boat will be ready to leave Wilmington for Fayetteville on Monday the 17th inst. Passage, each way, $3.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Ag't
Jan. 1, 1848. Henrietta Steamboat Co.

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lube's Equity; and other Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Phisiology.

Alamance, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Coe's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE.

A YOUNG MAN, of good character, and capable of Teaching an English School, will find employment at Owenville, Sampson county. None need apply without a good recommendation.

Jan. 3, 1848—[96 C. HALL.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the charge of Assistant Teacher. The Board would farther say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its class in the State, and yet on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Steward's Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel satisfied that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be at the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adapted to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board.
A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.
January 1, 1848. 96tf

☞ The North Carolinian and the Wilmington Commercial will copy until forbid, and forward accounts to the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland Academy—Henry Elliot, Esq. President.

TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned, being a Committee on Building, appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, will meet at Summerville, the location of said Academy, on the 12th day of January 1848, to let out to the lowest bidder the following Jobs, viz:—One large commodious Dwelling House, designed as a public inn and Steward's house, to be neatly finished off in workmanlike style; also, a large Dining Room, as an addition to the present Steward's house; also, to complete the present Academical Dormitory with a Porch and front; together with some other minor jobs which will be pointed out on the ground. Builders and Joiners will please notice the above, and for further particulars will apply to any member of the undersigned Committee. Conditions and terms made known on the day above specified.

A. S. McNEILL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON,
JNO. W. McKAY,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
Jan'y 1, 1847. 96-3w

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of proper character, qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the usual course of English instruction, may obtain a situation with ample compensation from the tuition fees, or a liberal salary, on application to Dr. J. H. Montgomery, J. L. Christian, Esq. or Col. Jas. L. Gaines, either personally or by letter addressed to Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, N. C., or terms &c. will be stated at this office.

Jan. 3, 1848. 96-4w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be found at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3m

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats BRUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C. will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 26th of the present month, the improved LOT on the West side of Green street, with a good Office thereon, now occupied by Dr. Thos N. Cameron.

Also, a small Lot in Campbellton.

Also, a tract of Land on the Murchison Road, about six miles from town, containing 100 acres.

Also, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a small lot of Books.

At the same time will be sold a likely young NEGRO BOY, aged about sixteen years, if not earlier disposed of.

The Negro Boy will be sold for Cash, or a Note negotiable at Bank. The other property will be disposed of on terms to be announced before the sale.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
Jan'y 3, 1848. 96ts

☞ Carolinian till sale.

MRS. M. BEVIL

WOULD be pleased to accommodate six or eight Gentlemen with Board, without Lodging. Her house is on Maiden Lane, within a few minutes walk from the most business part of the town.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3w

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond, Robeson, and Cumberland.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 26-3w

CALENDAR FOR 1848,

Being Bissextile or Leap Year.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEBRUARY			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
Fancy and Plaid Worsted GOODS.

WE have on hand a large assortment of plain black, fancy satin and chameleon striped and fig'd Silks; 3-4 and 4-4 fancy plaid raw Silks; Mexican, gala, and other worsted Plaids; Mouslin de Laines, Cashmeres, plain and fancy Alpacas, and rich colored Carcelon and French winter Ginghams.

Likewise, an assortment of Venitian and Ingrain Carpetings; Druggets and Rugs; twilled and London Duffel negro Blankets; fine Whitney bed and cradle Blankets, various sizes—all of which we will now offer at reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

—ALSO—

"Old Virginia" Chewing Tobacco—a very superior article, which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, (if not wanting less than a pound.)

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
January 1, 1848. 96-t1Feb

☞ Carolinian till 1st Feb. next.

FOR HIRE,

A VALUABLE Servant Woman, accustomed to House Work, and attentive to Children.

C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 3, 1848. tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the "Randolph Herald," being desirous of devoting his whole attention to other business, offers for sale the Press on which said paper is now printed, together with the Type, Cases, Stands, and all other fixtures thereto belonging. The Press is a Ramage, and the Types (Bourgeois) are nearly all new. The good will of the paper may be inferred, when it is stated, that the consumption of paper is about 1 ream per week.

The whole will be sold at the *very low* price of $250. It will only be transferred to Whig hands, on the condition, too, that the Press will not be taken from the County for one year at least.

Any practical printer of respectable talents and studious habits, can, by prudent management, clear $500 per annum. The Whigs of the County have handsomely supported a paper for a number of years.

Any person wishing to purchase must make application soon, as the present volume will be complete in the early part of next Spring.

Any further information can be had by addressing the proprietor, *post paid.*

R. D. BROWN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Williams, Moley Williams, *et als.* Heirs at Law of Joel Williams, dec'd, *vs.* Effy Williams, widow of said deceased.

Petition to sell Real and Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Effy Williams, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Effy Williams to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Real and Personal Estate of the said Joel Williams, dec'd, will be sold agreeably to the Will of said deceased.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in November, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, C'lk.
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 96-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption; which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Ladies Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, changeable, figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored alpaca; plain and twilled ginghams; mouslin de laine; Cashmeres; satin striped and plaid do; fancy and mourning prints; English chintzes do; book, Swiss, mull, jaconet and cambric muslins; marseilles, corded and moreen skirts; new style silk filet scarfs; cravats; extra lace and embro'd chemisettes; new style bord'd linen handkerchiefs; child's do; linen lawn and cambric; laces; thread; bobbin, jaconet and Swiss edging and insertions; Victoria do; ribbons; fringes; gloves; extra size Moravian hose; spun silk, worsted and other hosiery; cap netts, lace veils; green barege, &c.

Gentlemens' Wear:

Superior French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings (some never before out;) Tweeds; Sattinets; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; shirts; bosoms; collars; hosiery; suspenders; &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 bleached sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown shirtings; cotton and woollen flannels; extra 4-4 and 5-4 white do; linen table damask; cloths and napkins; bird's eye, huckaback and Russia diapers; crash; furniture prints; dimity; crib, cradle and negro blankets; extra Whitney do; 9-4 marseilles quilts, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and latest styles.

To the above goods, with others, the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail. JOHN EASTER.

North side Hay St., a few doors west of the Market.

Nov. 13, 1847.—89-tf

1847.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time sustained in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

100 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

GREAT
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

FOR SALE.

75 HHDS. prime sweet Cuba Molasses, 15,000 lbs. Dry Hides.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94-3w

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.
Great Reduction in Freight,
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water.* They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

TEAS!
AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK
FOR SALE.

IMPORTED FLATTERER, (winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket, England, first October Meeting of 1834,) by Muley, son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour, and sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, etc.) dam Clare, by Marmion (son of Whiskey and young Noisette by Diomede,)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by Eclipse—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Madge, Squirrel, Camilla, &c's dam, by Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr Bowes's Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c. Flatterer was a good racehorse, and his colts from every description of mares are very fine. His health is exceedingly robust, and he is now in magnificent condition.

CLARENDON, by imp. Flatterer, dam Comet by the late Hon. John Randolph's Gracchus, son of imp. Diomede, who was also sire of the renowned Sir Archie—g. d. Vixen by Trafalgar—g. g. d. Nettletop by imp. Spread Eagle (a celebrated race mare that sold for $2200, a price, in her day, rarely paid for any nag)—g. g. g. d. by imp. Shark—g. g. g. g. d. by imp. Janus—g. g. g. g. g. d. a thorough-bred mare then belonging to the late Thos. Tabb, Esq. of Gloucester county, Va. A hardy young horse, whose colts are very large, blood-like, and promising.

ST. MARK, by imp. Flatterer, dam by Monsieur Tonson, all that is known of her pedigree, but she is believed to have been thorough bred. A seventh, stout, compact, and beautifully formed horse, and of great promise, untried.

Proposals will be received for farming these horses, should they not be disposed of by the commencement of the next season.

For terms, which will be reasonable and liberal, apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.
L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

FALL, 1847.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros de Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is just midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 28, 1847. 79-tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Flora McIver *vs.* Evander McGilvary and wife, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick McIver, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said Roderick McIver to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January next, to answer, plead, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 91-6w

AT COST FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber will dispose of the remainder of his stock of DRY GOODS at COST, and some for LESS than COST for CASH only. There will be found a general assortment for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Housekeeping Goods, and servants wear also; a small lot of superior Hats and Caps.

Being desirous of closing in a few weeks, those in want of real bargains will do well to call soon as they will seldom meet with opportunities like the present at the CASH BARGAIN STORE, Hay street, west of the market.

JNO. EASTER, Jr.

Dec. 18, 1847. 94-tf.

SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., four Female SLAVES, formerly the property of William Colville, deceased,—sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 12, 1847. 94ts

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

March 8, 1847. 53tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

VALUABLE
NEGROES AND LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the sixth day of January next,

FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES,

VIZ. HARRY, a good Blacksmith, 47 years of age. NEIL, his son, 17 years, who has been working at the Blacksmiths' trade with his father for two years, and is said to be very smart. WATTY, a son of Harry, 9 years old, very likely.—GILBERT, a boy 15 years old, very likely and good character. MARY, a sister of Gilbert, 10 years old, also very likely and good character.

The above Negroes are known to be of good family, raised well, and sold for no fault.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, the following pieces of **LAND** in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity:

100 acres of Land on the South West side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with a very good house and kitchen on it.

One Lot in Town, of 4 acres, called the Shop Lot, with two houses thereon.

One other Lot in Town, of 11 acres, called the Stable Lot, with a good framed house thereon.

One piece of Land of 150 acres, called the Council Hall Land; and

One other tract of 250 acres, called the Stone Quarry.

The Negroes will be sold for Cash;—the Lands on time, with good paper. I can sell any of the above property at private sale, if applied for.

W. H. BEATTY.

November 16, 1847. 90ts

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76t

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to
A. W. STEEL.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

WINTER GOODS,
For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, (for Shirtings;) heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy ¾ Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaid Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, extra sizes;) and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps, } For Servants.

—ALSO—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Bed Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; printed Baizes, for Crumb Cloths; Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 85tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c. with

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins.

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY,
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the Book corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetics; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States, England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Histories of Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddart's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelley, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books; The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels, Games, Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State